For the Principia.

Box 4381, New-York.

THE FAST WHICH GOD HAD CHOSEN.*

Text:-"Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness; is to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye

As deep down in the hidden recesses and deposits of the earth lie buried those seeds and germs of vegetable life, for long centuries, which are, from time to time, lifted up into the light and heat of the sun, and are thrown up into the vivifyearthquakes produced by volcanic action; so, in slavery : "the VILEST that ever saw the sun"! the deep treasures of wisdom and knowledge in which the delver after truth throws up to the intellectual light of reflection, and into the moral heat of reasons: or which are uplifted into the genial atmosphere of man's intellect and affections, by those social civil and religious convulsions which at long intervals of time, rend, break un and overturn the crusts of corrupt institutions rounded and full-orbed systems of human govern- to adopt a different interpretation. ments, which, when created, were "very good;" passion, pride and power of unprincipled and

And, as those seeds of vegetable life, when brought up into the conditions of growth and development, show signs of life, and evince a this vital force hitherto latent, so these thought seeds; -these germs of ideas-when brought und r its unconditional and unlimited demands, if possithe genial rays of reason and into the light of in- ble, than any of the preceeding. telligence, develop a life and intellectual power and moral force heretofore altogether unknown.

This is preeminently true of the text which contains the theme of the present discourse. Doubtless this text contained life and power, as addressed to the minds of the ancients, in the days of Isaiah; but recent and present events have raised it up into the conditions of an intenser life and a more pervading power than ever before animated it, in the whole history of humanity.

The design of this whole chapter is," (says Rev. Albert Barnes i), to reprove the Jews for vain dependence on the observance of the out- freedom? Would not a fair and faithful applica-

The nation is represented as diligent in the performance of the external rites of their relig- slave in the so-called United States? Most cer ion and as expecting to avert the divine judg- tainly! For as has been said, the term "yoke ments by the performance of those rites.

and directions are given for securing the divine approbation. "They seek me daily and delight to know my ways, as a nation that did righteousness, and foresook not the ordinances of their God. They ask of me the ordinances of justice: they take delight in approaching to God."

But they are disappointed and chagrined because they find no favor from God, for all their formal services, and ask, in astonishment, wherefore have we fasted and thou seest not? Wherefore have we afflicted our souls and thou takest no knowledge? Then follows the reason for their disappointment. This is it: "Behold in the day of your fast ye find pleasure and exact all your labors. Behold ye fast for strife and debate and to smite with the fist of wickedness. Is it such a fast that I have chosen ?-- a day for a man to affict his soul ?-is it to bow down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sack-cloth under him?

"Wilt thou call this a fast ? - an acceptable day to the Lord?" Whereupon follows the text defining a fast well pleasing to God, and such as will secure his favor.

Thus saith the Lord, "is not this the fast that I have chosen !- to loose the bands of wickedness; -to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free ; and that ye break every yoke"?

How opportune this text! How impressive and forcible even! If it was clothed with power and authority to the Jews, coming as it did directly from God to them, it is clothed upon and all surcharged with a much more mighty power, and pervaded with a much more momentous meaning to us, as a nation, to-day ;-a power peculiar and accumulated by the circumstances of civil war, sent as a just judgment of God for our national sin of slavery; and a meaning multiplied a thousand fold and more, by the concentrated influences of our times, which conspire to infuse into these words a spirit and a life, all throbbing and thrilling, through and through, with pulsating power and most momentous meaning.

In commenting upon this text, Mr. Barnes makes the following practical and exegetical re-

"Fasting is right and proper, but that kind of fasting which God approved, will prompt to, and will be followed by, deeds of justice, kindness and charity. The instruction to the Jews was, that the first thing to be done, in order that fasting might be acceptable to the Lord, was to loose the bands of wickedness." The idea is that, they were to dissolve every tie which unjustly bound their fellow men. If they were exercising any unjust and cruel authority over others :- if they had bound them, in any way contrary to the laws of God and the interests of justice, they were to

It would not require a very ardent imagination for any one to see that if he held slaves at all, that this came fairly under the description of the prophet, in this specification. A man who held slaves (if such a thing is supposable) would be very likely to think that this part of the injunction applied to himself.

The next specification of the text is "To undo the heavy burdens." The Hebrew for this clause means, literally, 'Loose the bands of the yoke"; a figure taken from the yoke which was borne by oxen, and which seemed to have been attached to the neck by cords or bands. The "yoke" in Scripture is usually regarded as the emblem of oppression, or compulsory toil, and is undoubtedly so used here. The same term is here used to denote burden as is rendered in the subsequent member by the term yoke, and the word which is here rendered 'undo' is elsewhere employed to denote "emancipation from servitude." phrase here employed would properly denote the release of captives or slaves, and would doubtless be so understood by those whom the prophet ad-

* A Sermon preached by Rev. L. E. Barnard on the occasion of the late National Fast, April, 30. † How sad that one having enjoyed such light should wander into the darkness of his "Conditions of Pesce"

The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. IV .-- NO. 11.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1863.

WHOLE NO.167.

that the policy of the nation is to be controlled,

not by their "convictions" and "consciences," but

In other words, the people who incline to

the abolition of slavery are bidden to be quiet, and

ubmit to their pro-slavery rulers, whose business

it is -not theirs -- to attend to such matters. The

rulers who betray symptoms of issuing proclama-

ions of emancipation to all in bondage, especially

n the name of justice, are admonished that they

must first "ascertain the wishes of the people" in-

stead of consulting their own consciences, before

they proceed further. And the people are en-

couraged to claim that it is their prerogative, not

that of their legally constituted rulers, to deter-

[We are compelled to defer the remainder of

this train of thought till our next number, when

we intend, if possible, to close the discussion.]

THE NEGRO OF AMERICA.

His Political Sagacity.

"The negro has not answered the expectations

In one sense he certainly has not. If it was ex-

pected that on a Proclamation which was follow-

ed by no confirmatory action, the negro was to

oreak out and be massacred in detail, the expec

tation has been disappointed. The African has

shown himself more capable of weighing the

capacity of the statesmen he has to deal with, than

Clearly, what was expected was, that the color

ed people in the Southern States would make a

responsibility, out of which white duplicity, if so

lisposed, might adopt as much or as little as it

For all this, the African has shown himself too

allow their cause to be depressed by such con-

tion which leads best to the formation of a color

Rules and Regulations known to corporals in the

British service and not needing to be any mystery

in America,-there will be no lack of matter

fill the ranks, nor any failure of expectations

which have reasonable ground to go upon. Fancy

the most ardent negro zeal to serve, and where is

him a place, where he may exert his zeal? For

ou must not scandalize military men either

rn States hired to follow the troops as labourers,

and the rush of the five hundred thousand stal-

wart men, ready to pour into the ranks of the

Liberating Army so soon as it is seen directed by

But light is breaking out in darkness, whether

inherent rottenness, is more perilous to the con-

vation, though man has been long in growing up

good, one great, one holy,-the slavery of the

workers of all kinds all the world over,-have

had their day, and it is for us on the other side

see that good use is made of the times of re-

There is no playing a game where it is to be all

ras sent to England and received with joy and

hits and no misses for the adversary. The pro-posal to make slaves of the workers of all colors,

to put us on believing that the whole will turn

tend to use the turning tide, to carry them a day's

work or two on the way that they should go?

ut a great miss. Do the Working Classes in-

Eliot Vale, Blackheath, London, 28 May, 1863.

FAITHLESS STATESMEN.

From the Bradford [Eng.] Advertiser.

It is a good eign, that the modest women in the

Northern States,-and the infinite majority are

such, -- have taken up the cause of the politically

slandered, and not the less for the indorsement o

an English ministry. Woman has a dislike to falsehood, ever since the Arch-deceiver told her

she should not surely die. Perhaps in England

symptoms of the same feeling will by-and-by be

shown; though English women have taken their

time in finding out, that they were not to take

side with street-walkers, even though cruelly

threatened with Bridewell for disorderly walk-

lamation was meant for "a mockery, a delusion,

malice prepense, it was conducted so as to have

the effect. On a moderate computation of all the

statesmen the world ever saw, might pick advan-

tage. It is a heavy item in the reckoning which is fast ending in making republicanism at a dis-

count, and driving men's feelings whether they

will or not into alliance with the Southern Re

bellion, upon the principle which makes Satan

But all this is capable of being mended. A republic is never hopeless; and if constitutional

cause it has in it much of the vitality of a repub-

people will endure; and what will not be en-

dured, will be cured. It may not be but through

much tribulation. Half a dozen more bitter de

feats, will perhaps be necessary to make men take the way they should have taken at first. But

the nation surely cannot stand more than half a

eight; and it is not on record that a country gave

itself up eight times to the enemy, to avoid fight-

ing him in the way he did not like. Such com-

or aristocracies.

plaisance, goes beyond the history of either courts

No point is better ascertained by human ex-

perience, than that it is essential for all men, gov-

acity. All men are bound to speak truth, and

governors very generally acknowledge the obliga-

tion by something in the nature of an oath or ap-peal to the Deity, thus doubling the guilt of breach of faith. "For" as Sir Walter Raleigh

has it, "it is not, as faithless men take it, that he

which sweareth to a man, to a society, to a state.

living Lord, and in his presence: that this promis

to a state, or to a prince; but the promise in the name of God made, is broken to God. It is God

that we therein neglect; we therein profess that

we fear him not, and that we set him at naught,

honor, giveth a lie in the presence of the king, or of his superior, doth, in point of honor, give the

giveth faith in the presence of God, promiseth in his name, and makes him a witness of the coven-

and defy him. If he that without reservation

(if it be broken) is broken to a man, to a s

or to a king, and sweareth by the

rnors included, to preserve a character for

lic. There is always the question, of what

narchy has weathered many a storm, it is be-

a more inviting object than the Iscariot.

It is pretty plain now, that the President's Proc-

T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

freshing, when they come.

Whenever a sensible

wild raid, with no white direction and no white

from his position, was thought probable.

is God or man would tolerate.

structions of the opponent.

From our London Correspondent.

by the " wishes of the people."

mine the question.

rmed of him."

the oppressed go free." The term here rendered oppressed" may be applied to those who are treated with violence, in any way, or who are broken down with hard usage. The hardships and crushing burdens of slavery would be removed if this injunction were obeyed. The term, then, may refer to slaves, who are oppressed both by bondage and toil. And indeed, the use of the phrase, "go free," seems to limit its application, in this place, to those who were held in bondage. "If slavery": and especially if so oppressive system as American slavery: existed at the time here referred to, this word would be understood as appropriately including that : at least the slaves themselves would understand it so, for if ing air, by the excavations, may be, of the miner, any institution deserved to be called 'oppressive' or by the upheaving forces and convulsions of it is that of slavery : and particularly American

This interpretation of the text would be con the Word of God, for successive generations, lie firmed by the use of the word rendered 'go free,' hid those seeds of ideas and germs of thought, for that word evidently refers to the act of freeing a slave. It is freely and frequently, indeed it is generally, so used through the Old Testament

Usage, therefore, establishes the fact that the word properly refers to deliverance from servitude. It would be understood by a Hebrew as referring to that, of course, unless there was some and cause to tremble to their very centers those thing in the connection which made it necessary

In the case before us, such an interpretation but which have been perverted to pander to the would be obvious, and it is difficult to see how a few could understand it in any other way than that (if he was an owner of slaves) he should set them at liberty at once.

The fourth and final specification of the text, is "And that ye break every yoke"!

This is even more sweeping and universal in

The Prophet (as the vicegerent of the great Jehovah) here demanded, that, in order for a fast acceptable to a holy and heart searching God, everything which could figuratively be called a Yoke should be broken. How could this command be complied with by a Hebrew if he continued to hold his fellow men in bondage, and consented to or suffered their being held in bondage? Impossible! How can an individual or a nation, to-day, so long as the individual or the nation holds slaves or consents to their being se held, while it is a thing possible to secure their tion and practical obedience of this command secure the unconditional emancipation of every in Scripture is the symbol of oppression. The text They are represented as filled with amazement then demands that all, of every color, be restored tokens of the divine favor, but were left as if for- military power of the government, in the inlience saken of God." The reasons for this are given, ble rights: "life, LIBERTY and the pursuit of happiness" in order to keep an acceptable fast

> This the text plainly imposes on the nation as a duty, TO-DAY! I say to day because it is a day appointed by the Chief Executive of the Nation, to he observed as a National Fast Day.

Now I most heartily approve of the appoint ment of this solemn fast-day, but I as heartily be lieve that the circumstances of the nation, to-day, conspire to add emphasis to the text, and urge the duty which it imposes upon the President, with peculiar appropriateness and power. Upon him, finally, is the responsibility of this soleme season of national form of fasting. Upon him also ultimately rests the responsibility of making it "such a fast" as the Lord has chosen. He has designated and set apart this day "as a day of God meets the President with his proclamation in hand, and by His Word, and providences in the nation, issues his Divine Proclamation in tones louder than ten thousand thunders, to both President and people : "Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness: to undo the heavy burdens and to let the oppressed go free, and that we break EVERY noke"!

As I understand the indications of Divine Providence, and the instructions of the Divine Word, and because and only because I understand them as I do, I am altogether persuaded that it is the duty of Abraham Lincoln, as President of the once United States, and as the Chief Executive of the Nation, to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to ALL the inhabitants and duty of the President to proclaim a fast, not only, but to proclaim "such a fast" as the Lord, who "presides over the destinies of nations." has chosen, and say, in his executive authority, as "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy" of the United States: "Let loose the bands of wickedness; undo the heavy burdens; let the oppressed go free, and break ye EVERY yoke!" I argue that this is his duty, and urge as a motive for its performance:

The fact that such a measure would be con

It would not be constitutional for him in his civil capacity, to adopt such a measure, but it is so in his military capacity. According to the Constitution, the President fills both a civil and military office, in his Executive capacity. By the Constitution, the President of the United States is constituted the "Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy." Consequently he holds the highest military, as well as civil, position in the nation. According to universal usage, then, by virtue of his constitutional jurisdiction, he has, in time of war, the right, as a military chieftain, to proclaim martial law in every disloyal, invaded, or exposed State, Territory, or District within the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, if the exigencies of war seem to him to demand it. The question of proclaiming freedom to all the slaves in the nation, rests solely with his military discretion, and he is, by his oath of office, bound to act in the case, as the exigencies of the war seem to demand. The letter and spirit of the Constitution, touching this point, together with the testimony of no less a statesman and Christian patriot than John Quincy Adams, and the precedent of no less a military general than John C. Fremont, combine to render the proof as positive as possible, that the President has the utmost discretionary power, under the Constitution, to set at liberty every slave in the nation, in the twinkling of an eye. After long deliberation, mature reflection, and

very thorough investigation, that devoted patriot and profound statesman, Mr. Adams, in the ripe years of his richest wisdom and experience, said on the floor of the United States House of Representatives, twenty-one years ago this present month (Apr.): "I lay this down as the law of nations," that, "under a state of actual this than we have to make war, for the suppres- See Principia for March 19. 1863, "whole num- ing of "righteourness, temperance, and judgment

municipal institutions, and slavery among the rest; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the abject, not only the President of the United States, order the UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION of the slaves." It is properly a war-power of the President, in his military capacity, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. | ted it. eneral Fremont, in his famous, noble, and hepic proclamation of emancipation of the slaves. within the limits of his command, kept strictly within the bounds of his constitutional jurisdic-And now the President's own Proclamaon of emancipation, in a part or parts of the Fremont's and Hunter's emancipation proclamaions and virtually establishes or implies the onstitutionality of a proclamation from him for Universal Emancipation. By what principle in certain counties of Louisiana, and not in all? By what rule of right can it be constitutional to ver free," and not those in Tennessee? that ome shall be free, and that some shall not be ree forever? Mark the language of the pureminded patriot already quoted-Mr. Adams' slaves." And in another place he says this warower of the President is sufficiently comprehenive to "sweep the institution" (of slavery) "into he Gulf." And the language of the text is, That ye break EVERY YOKE." The Lord be praised! His Word, His honored hero and servant on high, and the glorious old Constitution of our common country, all agree and proclaim with their three-fold voices, in harmony, in our hearing, to-day. "Is not this, the fast which I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness; o undo the heavy burdens, and to let the opressed go free; and that ye break every yoke. Emmicipate all the slaves !" "Order the UNIVER-SAL emancipation of the slaves." "Sweep the Institution into the Gulf !!" Hear, Oh President, on this solemn Fast-day, which you, by your 'Proclamation, designate and set apart," the word of the Lord to you: "Is not this the fast which I have chosen; to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the operessed go free!" Give ear, oh ple, in soletan assembly this day, to the word of the Lord to you: Is not this the fast which I have chosen : that ye break EYERY yoke ! !" Let the President hear and obey; yea, and let all the people say Amen! and Amen!

"THE WAR,"

The Princeton Review Reviewed. -In the light of its own theology and ethics.

NUMBER FOURTEEN

Political ethics of the Review We proceed to show, in the next place, what it

that the Princeton Review regards THE GREAT TEMPTATION AND DANGER.

To which our beloved country is now exposed We commence this extract precisely at the

point where our last extract closed. "If men hate and disapprove of any thing, they seldom are scrupulous as to the means of getting rid of it. The plains and hills of every European nation are red with the blood shed in obedience o this spirit. The end sanctifies the means, is the motto of fanaticism as well as of Jesuitism Christianity was hateful to the heathen. Protes tantism was hateful to the Papists, and therefore means, rapine and murder included, were law ful in their eyes for their suppression. In like national humiliation, fasting and prayer." Now manner slavery is hateful to the men of this generation, and therefore they are prone to make its extirpation the great end of the war. We have, however, in the sight of God, no more right to do this, than we have to make war for the suppres sion of false religion, or despotism, or any other

great evil which prevails in the world. Well, this is a very remarkable temptation-

a most unprecedented danger, assuredly. We have in this country four millions of native orn American inhabitants, subjects of our National Government, (citizens of the United States, brute beasts. Our great national temptation and danger is, that, under the peculiar circumstances and tendencies of the times, we shall extend to them the protection of equal and just laws, of thereof," at once. I believe it to be the right | which benefits they have, thus far, been unjustly and cruelly deprived-the protection of the government to which their paramount allegiance is due, that is, unless indeed the State authorities are paramount to the National.

"The system of slavery" by which they are held "is a great moral evil"-"a burden and curse to the whole nation-a great source of power to those in arms against the nation." So says the Review itself, yet according to the same high authority, our great danger is that we shall yield to the temptation of ceasing to protect this "great moral evil" but shall suppress it, that we shall rid ourselves of this "curse." that we shall throw off this "burden," that we shall crush this "great source of power to the rebels." Yet, says the

"We do not say that the emancipation of slaves nay not be a legitimate means for the prosecuion of the war. But the difference between its being a means and an end, is as great as the diference between blowing up a house as a means of arresting a conflagration, and getting up a conflagration for the sake of blowing up a house."

Thus putting "a house" and "a great moral evil" in the same category, as things not to be destroyed, except in cases of urgent necessity. Men "hate and disapprove" of stealing babes

from their cradles, and wives from their husband's bosoms, and virgin daughters for the seraglio. Such things are unfortunately, "hateful to the men of this generation, and they are therefore prone to make" the "extirpation" of the "system of moral evil"-"the great end of the war." "The plains and hills of every European nation are red with the blood shed in obedience to this spirit" of protecting outraged innocence. It is the fanasism of Jesuitism. It is doing evil that good may "rapine, murder included" with which the heathen persecuted the Christians, and the Papists the In the Pettsburgh Banner for Decemb equivalent to the suppression of Protestantism

ernment, "Execute judgment"-" Deliver the It is utter folly in them to think so. Princeton Review, "we have no more right to do war, whether servile, civil, or foreign, military sion of false religion" &c, &c, -thus teaching that | ber" 154.

The third specification of the text is, to "Let | authority takes, for the time, the place of all | government has no more right to protect its innocent subjects from outrages upon their persons than it has to suppress false religion.

God says "The law was made for men stealers" and "the powers that be are ordained of God. to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil." But the but the commander of the Army has the power to Princeton Review warns the nation and its rulers with the solemnity of a prophet, against the temptation and the danger of administering civil government for the ends for which God says he institu-

This nation commenced its independent existence with a Declaration claiming a right to its separate nationality, on the ground that the rights and liberties of its inhabitants could not otherwise be secured. It proclaimed war upon the mother country for the support of this Declaranation, confirms the constitutionality of Generals | tion, "appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions" to establish a government for the protection of the equal and "inalienable rights of all men to life. liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" and pledgcan it be constitutional to emancipate the slaves | ing their "lives, their fortunes and their most sacred honor" for the prosecution of the war for these solemnly covenanted ends. And now the proclaim that the slaves in Texas "shall be for. Princeton Review warns this same nation against the temptation and danger of fulfilling, even at this late day, its solemn oath and covenant with "the Supreme Judge of the world," by doing the very thing-the just, the righteous thing-so exwords are: "the Universal Emancipation of the plicitly promised—the danger of redeeming their "pledge" and of vindicating their "most sacred honor" in the sight of all nations and of posteri-

Our Constitution declares itself 'ordained and established by the people of the United States of domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense' (the welfare and the defense of all) and to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity" Yet the Princeton Review admonishes "the people of the United States of America" against the sin and danger of administering their own Constitution for the attainment of its noble and declared ends. Yet the same Review holds the people and rulers of the nation war in its defense

"There never was a time" says the Review 'in which the public conscience was more disturbed, or when it was more necessary that moral prin ciples in their bearing on national conduct should be clearly presented."-p. 141.

The clearness with which the grave Theological Quarterly of the Old School Presbyterian Church 'presents moral principles, in their bearing on national conduct' challenges the admiration of all Christendom, and will, doubtless, go down to posterity, showing the degree of advancement in the science of political ethics, attained at the chief seats of Biblical learning and Christian Literature in America, in the latter half of our

ETHICS OF EXPEDIENCY.

The political ethics of the Princeton Review will be found identical with that corrupt and de- pit, without a word of remonstrance, that we have moralizing philosophy of expediency so justly condemned in the beginning of this same article of the Review, and of which it says.

"According to a scheme of ethics which for many years has been taught extensively in Europe and America, there is no higher principle of action than expediency.'

In the first Number of these strictures we copied* approvingly, the paragraph of the Review con-

ining the above, and said, "As we are happily agreed with the Princeton Review, in its starting point, it will give us great pleasure to accompany it through the whole jour-ney, provided it will but adhere to the principles which it commences. But if we find it runing in a diametrically opposite direction, we hall be compelled to part company with it, and nust be permitted to point out its want of consistency with its own creed."

We proceed to show, that the Review has run in a direction diametrially opposite to its own creed. The Review says,

"The substitution of the abolition of slavery or the preservation of the Union, as either the real or avowed object of the war, besides being norally wrong, because transcending the powers of the government, would also be in the highest degree inexpedient. If there be any one condiaccording to Mr. Jefferson,) yet held as mere tion of success, in the deadly struggle in which goods and chattels personal, bought and sold as we are now engaged, more essential than any other, it is the cordial union of the people in the loyal States. That this great war she ducted to a safe conclusion as a party measure, is simple impossible. Neither the Republicans nor Democrats can command the resources of the nation. Much less can those resources be called out and directed by a mere fragment of either of those great parties. Unity of purpose and of effort on the part of the North and of the border States, is therefore essential. It is self-evident that this union and co-operation can be secured only by the adoption of a truly national, as disinguished from a party policy. The object of he war must be something in which the whole ountry can with a good conscience co-operate, and for which the whole people are willing to exert their utmost energies. Stated in these general terms, these principles can hardly uestioned. If, then, it can be shown that whole country, the people now loyal to the govthe abolition of slavery the object of the war, then it must be admitted that any such change then it must be admitted that any such change in the purpose of the government must be fatal to our success. It, however, is not a matter which needs to be proved, that the whole people cannot be brought to sustain the war as a means of emancipating the slaves. No party has ventured publicly to announce any such purpose. Nay, the President has, within a few weeks past, disclaimed (the New York Times) in a recent issue mad

The most influential of the Republican papers same disclaimer. The democratic party, which prevailed in so many of the late elections, is known be hostile to any such measure; and the large body of voters who are not party men, but vote as their conscience directs,—the conservative men of the country as they are called-are no less opposed to any such policy. It must, therefore, be suicidal, if not treacherous, for any man or any set of men, to insist on the government taking

ground on which the people cannot and will not A little further on, the Review says: The policy of States must be guided, first by the law of God, and next by a regard to the convictions, feelings, and interests of the people. The men who control that policy at any one time may have their own private opinions as to what would be right and wise, but they must, as statesmen, act for the people, and give effect to their well ascer-tained desires. It is the public, and not the pricome. It goes on the principle that "the end sanctifies the means." It is equally atrocious with the ure, no measure sanctioned only by a small part of the thinking public, can be wisely adopted. Protestants. Thus reasons the Review, making there is a very judicious editorial article bearing the suppression of slavery, for its own sake, on this point, which we should be glad to transfer to our pages. "The people," says the editor, "must be united. A platform, broad enough for d Christianity.

God says to every nation, to every civil govspoiled"—" Break every yoke." But says the not the numbers. The people will not go with them. And the Republicans cannot, as a party,

so wage the battle as to triumph. They have the reins of government but only half the people, a power far too weak. Neither could the Democrats, on party principles, succeed. . . . There must be union; and to have union we must adopt broad, noble, national principles."

If this is not "estimating public measures by the rule of expediency, to the disregard and neglect of the law of God," by whom in " Europe and America," has the doctrine ever been taught, or the policy advocated? True, indeed, the Review first affirms the meas

ure he condemns to be "morally wrong," and then proceeds to argue that it is inexpedient. On what ground the moral wrong is affirmed, has already "States," says the Review, " must be guided first by the law of God, and next by a regard to

the convictions, feelings, and interests of the people." But what if it be manifest that the convictions, feelings, and supposed interests of the people, are at variance with the law of God? What course must the Government then take? The Review, it would seem, anticipated this

contingency, and proceeds to answer the inquiry growing out of it. Let us look at it. "The men who control the policy (of States)

may have their own private opinions, as to what would be right and wise" [in accordance with the divine law] but they must, as statesmen, act for the people, and give effect to their well ascer-tained desires. It is the public, and not the private conscience and judgment that are to govern

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY ANNULLING DIVINE SOVEREIGNTY.

The meaning of this cannot be mistaken. It i plainly this. When the civil ruler ascertains that America, to promote the general welfare, to ensure | the people, or a controlling majority of them desire a course of policy which, according to his own convictions and principles, is not in accordance with the divine law, he must yield up his intelligent; and his friends are too intelligent to own convictions and principles to theirs, and become their agent and instrument, with his official come their agent and instrument, with his official statesman sends a general, with a head on his authority, to "give effect to their well ascertained shoulders, to press the rebel States in the direcdesires." The conscience of the public, not his own conscience, their wishes, not his own convictions, must be the rule of his official conduct. As amenable to this same Constitution, owing it a man and as a Christian, he may loathe and ab-"allegiance" and justly prosecuting the present hor the policy thus marked out for him. As a statesman, he must "carry it into effect," nevertheless. The desires of the people instead of that which he believes to be the law of God, must

In theory, the "law of God" is admitted to be first"-but in practice, the "desires of the people must control the policy of the State.

We have often encountered the dogma that the pe de must obey their rulers, whether in doing it they violate the commandments of God, or no-that they must thus obey "the powers that be," whether a terror to good works or to the evil, on pain of "receiv- made. of the Fugitive Slave bill, in direct violation of of the Fugitive Slave bill, in direct violation of the Divine prohibition, "Thou shalt not deliver England, is not destined to succeed. The South, unto his master, the servant that hath escaped from his master unto thee"*-has been urged, from many a professedly orthodox press and pulever heard of, from the " Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review." But now, when the Review is considering the contingency of a "private conscience" and " conviction" in the bosoms of the "men who control the policy" of the nation, for the time being, it is all at once discovered, that it is the conscience, not of" the powers that be"but of their subjects. (who had been exhorted to be entirely passive and abject) "that are to govern

The friends of freedom and free institutions may be surprised, if not elated, by an advocacy of popular supremacy from so unexpected a quarter.

Their surprise and elation should not be exces sive, nor will it be, if they remember two things: first, that this flattery of the populace is volunteered in the interest of the grimmest despotism, the heaviest oppression with which the nations and peoples of earth have ever been cursed, and comes from a writer who fears that the hatred of it will be so intense that it will be unscrupulously and fanatically suppressed : Second. that the supremacy of the people thus advocated, is their supremacy, not over human despots, but over the august and common Father of all men. It is not the Democracy of Christianity, but the Democracy of Atheism and Impiety that is advocated by the Princeton Review.

The sovereignty of God was once a favorite doc trine with the Princeton theologians. But the Re-

view displaces it by the sovereignty of the peo-When the infidels of the first French Revolution madly cried out, " No monarch on earth, no monarch in heaven"-all Christendom stood aghast. The civilized world shrunk back in disgust. The religious sensibilities of mankind were too rudely and a snare;" or if it was not so shocked; the impiety was too undisguised to be welcomed. To a later period, a more cautious management, was committed the experiment of reaching the same moral result without open insult to religion. We are now permitted to bestate the colored population would break out into promiscuous and unreasoning violence, and so make a hurly-burly out of which the weakest statesmen the world ever saw, might pick advanlieve that there is a monarch in heaven, and that, first of all, his law is to be recognized. But whenever the "ascertained wishes of the people" run in an opposite direction, the civil ruler is to go along, with the people, and let the law of God slide, yet maintaining the advantages of his orthodox Christian profession. Who can doubt that, since the tragedy of Atheism in France, the Arch Deceiver has improved, in his arts of deception.

TRUE AND FALSE DEMOCRACY. Be it known, then, that the true Democracy

subordinates its sovereignty of the people to the

absolute sovereignty of God, and founds the former upon the latter, claiming the right to obey God rather than men ;-while the sham Democracy of pro-slaveryism in America asserts a sovereignty of the people that attempts to dethrone God. With the true democracy, the chattelizing of human beings created in God's image, is the climax and culmination of crime. With the sham Democracy, the slave power is the recognized supreme power of the universe. In the State, the slavemaster's right to imbrute the people takes the name of State Rights." In the Nation, the same Slave Power, under the same name of "State Rights," assumes and exercises the prerogative of controlling the Nation and its Government, forbidding it to protect its own native subjects, its own loyal citizens. For these ends, it construes the Constition and the Scriptures. When the millions of its groaning victims, or of their humane and Christian advocates are suspected of uneasiness, or are beginning to utter words of entreaty or remonstrance, they are admonished, in the name of the God of nature and of the Bible, to submit to " the powers that be"-meaning the officials tools of the Slave Power-on penalty of receiving to themselves damnation. But if the rulers, in their turn, begin to tremble like Felix, under the preach-*Deut. XXIII. 15, 16.

"CONTINGENT FUND."

This fund is for the circulation of the Principia mong the soldiers, officers, and chaplains of our army—missionaries in the southern and western fields—and ministers of the gospel, who will act as agents in extending the circulation of the

paper.

Those who contribute are requested to state to which of the above classes they wish their funds applied, or whether they will leave it discretionry with the Trustees.

All donations will be acknowledged through the mail, and receipts for the paper sent to the parties with the donor's name in every case, when J. W. ALDEN, Treasurer and Publisher.

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onfirmed by public faith. And certainly, if it be permitted by the help of a ridiculous distinc-tion, or by a God-mocking equivocation to swear one thing by the name of the living God, and to reserve in silence a contrary intent; the life of man, the estates of men, the faith of subjects to kings, of servants to their masters, of vassals to their lords, of wives to their husbands; and of children to their parents, and of trials of right will not only be made uncertain, but all the whereby free-men are tied in the world, be torn sunder. It is by oath (when kings and armies cannot pass) that we enter into the cities of our enemies, and into their armies : as it is by oath that wars take end, which weapons cannot end. And what is it, or ought it to be, that makes an oath thus powerful, but this; that he that sweareth by the name of God, doth assure others that his words are true, as the Lord of all the world is true, whom he calleth for a witness, and in whose presence he that taketh the oath hath promised? am not ignorant of their poor evasions, which play with the severity of God's commandments in this kind: but this indeed is the best answer, that he breaks no faith that hath none to break. For whosoever hath faith and the fear of God dares

The evasion here will be, that the contract was with colored people; who have no rights which white are bound to respect. To which the answer s, that he who lies on such a pretext, shall be kicked out of society. T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

The following Editorial Leader, of the N. Y. Times, especially considering the quarter from which it comes, must be regarded a very significant sign of the "times."

NEGRO SOLDIERS---THE QUESTION SETTLED, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES,

We have from the outset avoided all discussion of the question of employing negro soldiers, because we have regarded it as a purely military liked, and so play its contemptible game as long question, which it was the province of the mile tary authorities alone to settle. The political bearings of the policy we have steadily refused to recognize. The efficiency of our armies has been our paramount concern; for on that alone depends the suppression of the rebellion, and without that suppression the nation is ruined, and all politics are worthless. ed army in his rear, under white officers, after the

The military inquiries to be determined were four: Whether the negroes were able and willing to fight at all? Whether their nature could kept under such constraint that they would fight in accordance with the laws of civilized warfare? Whether the white soldiers would not become so much disaffected and demoralized he to serve, -who will let him, -who will find by the enlistment of blacks as to more than coun ervail any possible advantage that could be ained by it? And whether white soldiers could

not of themselves speedily close the war? Europe or America, by supposing them to mistake between a few hundred Africans from the North-These were all questions to be determined by nilitary judgment and experience. Correspon ents in the army have had a good deal to say pon the subject, and almost uniformly in favor of the black soldiers. That, however, could not common sense and common integrity. These two qualities must be unmistakeably displayed; and There have been official reports from certain officers testifying to the officiency of the black meanwhile, depend upon it, no mistakes will be soldiers in action; yet the trial was on so small a scale as to furnish no satisfactory test, and would men will or no. The proposal for making slaves justify no generalization on the last we have an official report from Major-Gen Banks himself, which describes the part taken by the colored regiment in the battle of Port Had where the women are so refined and the men so son, whose terrible nature tested the fighting aristocratical, is crumbling under its own weight. qualities of all, white and black, to the utme Cotton-planting men, who love cotton as well as

anybody else, are finding out that it is cheaper to agree with their labourers for wages less than the "On the extreme right of our line I posted the First old expenditure, and cotton more than the ordin-ary crop, than to take the chances of a war for d Third regiments of negro troops. ent of Louisiana Engineers, composed exclusively colored men, excepting the officers, was also aged in the operations of the day. The pounded by the troops was one of important and the world to help. One leak in a ship from if he is within hail, will see the end of Slave culti-

every expectation. In many respects their conduct was heroic. No troops could be more determined or more daring. They made, during the day, three The highest commendation is bestowed upon them by

all the officers in command on the right. Whatever doubt may have existed heretofore as to e efficiency of organizations of this character, the were in condition to observe the c nduct of these regexultation. It is not over yet; but enough is seen coops effective supporters and defenders. The seve nanner in which they encountered the enemy, leaves pon my mind no doubt of their ultimate success. They require only good officers, commands of limit

> ellent soldiers.' This is explicit. Whether the representations of the correspondents that one of the colored regments lost in killed and wounded the unparallel ed number of six hundred, be an exaggeration or not, this official testimony settles the question that the negro race can fight with great prowess. Those black soldiers had never before been in any severe engagement. They were compara tively raw troops, and were yet subjected to the most awful ordeal that even veterans ever have to experience-the charging upon fortifications through the crash of belching batteries. The men white or black, who will not flinch from that will flinch from nothing. It is no longer possi ble to doubt the bravery and steadiness of the

colored race, when rightly led. As to the controllability of the black regiments so that they can be kept strictly to the limits of civilized warfare, Gen. Banks reports nothing specifically; but his broad terms cover the point They never could be "effectual supporters and de-fenders" if they fought in the wild Indian style, with unrestrained barbarity. They went into the conflict with terrible earnestness; but for aught that we hear, were as obedient to rule as any sol diers on the ground. Probably they went in and held on with the greater desperation, under the consciousness of what might befall them if taker prisoners-but desperation, no matter what it springs from, is every soldier's privilege, so long it adheres to honorable warfare.

Neither is there any intimation that the cooperation of black troops at all demoralized the white. The fact that the white never did better fighting is proof positive of the contrary. It corroborates the previous representations of corres-pondents that the original prejudice against formng black regiments, and putting them upon active service, had nearly or quite died out.

exigencies of the war could call for black help, has been settled by the course of military events. The second Summer of the rebellion has come, and the strongest points of the Confederacy yet remain untaken. It is the second Summer, as every one knows, that, in a Southern clime, is peculiarly fatal to Northern Constitutions. It is ertain that, in the far South particularly, our soldiers will die from disease in fearful numbers, if much exposed to the malaria by night and to the blazing sun by day. And yet the struggle cannot be intermitted. Therefore the burden of it, unless we would pitilessly sacrifice our gallant boys, must be maintained by acclimated loyal troops, or in other words, the black soldiers—for there are no other. Their employment then the other conditions being satisfied-may be set down as a military necessity, and no genuine friend of the war can longer object to it.

Well, what is to come of it? We suspect the

rebels have studied this point more than we. The fierceness with which the Confederate Congress and Executive have declared that the laws of war shall not be observed toward black soldiers, or shall not be observed toward black solutions toward-white officers commanding them, and that every one taken in arms shall be summarily hung, unmistakably shows that they greatly dread this new resort. They would never so trample upon the settled principles of war, and defy the opinion of all civilization, unless they believed their very three millions of black men—a number almost equaling their own—within their present milifate depended on it. They have among them over ant made. Out of doubt it is a fearful thing for a son to break the promise, will or deed of the father; for a state or kingdom to break those contracts which have been made in old times and

body, if it did not turn its arms against them on the spot. But those of them who can get the op-portunity are willing to fight for us, and can fight, portunity are willing to fight for us, and can fight, as is now proved, with great effectiveness. In spite of all labor to prevent it, tens of thousands are finding their way to our lines. The future antly increasing ratio. It is becoming the most terrible of all agents. It is the realization of this that nerves the Confederate authorities to such desperate measures to arrest our thus turning their former slaves to account. But they will fail. The United States uniform will insure its wearers, white or black, all the immunities of civilized warfare. The Government, so long as it has rebel prisoners to retaliate upon, has the power to make-these immunities respected. And Jeff. Davis and his crew cannot too soon understand that, threaten as they may, this observance will be enforced. For every white loyal officer that is hung, a white rebel officer will be hung. For every black loyal private that swings, a white rebel private will swing—and that will be but a poor expiation, for a black-skinned loyalist is of more account than a black-hearted traiter any day. But these threats are only the last shifts of desperation. They will never be carried out; and we shall soon hear the last of them. There is no possible escape of the rebels from

utter overthrow but timely submission. It has been plain enough, from the beginning, to all clear observers. It now more plain than ever in the light of the recent demonstrations of the practicability of raising effective armies from the black population of the South. This seals and confirm what before was sufficiently assured. There is no salvation but in a return to allegiance. That fact-the Confederates may rely upon it-is as

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1863.

. The semi-annual interest on the Capital Stock of the Principia Association, will be made up from the date of the receipt of the several assessments to the 30th inst., and payable on and after July 1, 1863, at the office of the Treasurer, 104 Wil J. W. Alden, Treasurer.

New York, June 16, 1863.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

For some time past, there has been an increa ing anxiety to learn, more definitely, the views of the President, in regard to a number of in portant subjects. We are enabled to present to-day, three distinct statements directly to the point, namely, (1.) A report of the President's interview with the Committee of Germans of S Louis, on the affairs of Missouri, (2.) A Report of the President's interview with the New York Committee in relation to the employment of 10 000 colored soldiers, and (3.) The President's Letter to the Democratic Meeting at Albany, or Military arrests, and Vallandigham. We have no room for comments, at present, and leave the papers to speak for themselves.

NOMINATION OF VALLANDIGHAM.

One of the prominent topics of interest, the week past, has been-and still is-the nomination of C. L. Vallandigham, for Governor of Ohio, by a very large and enthusiastic Convention of the Democratic party in that State-a party holding to say the least, very nearly an even chance o electing their candidate, should they be generally united in supporting him. His friends, including such journals as the N. Y. Herald and N. Y. World, anticipate his election with great confithe votes of the soldiers, very confidently antic pated his defeat.

Such a nomination, at such a time, is undoubt edly a startling incident, well calculated to pro duce alarm. When a strong political party, in a time of civil war, goes so far in its opposition to the administration, that, for the time being, rep resents the Government and the Nation, in carrying on the war against the rebels, as to nominate for a high office a man whom the Government has arrested, for alleged seditious practices, and transported beyond the boundaries of the loval States, into the region in open rebellion, the party goes far, very far, in appearance, at least, and in the sight of the surrounding nations, toward placing itself in a defiant position against the constituted Government of the country, and joining hands with the rebels in their rebellion. That the rebellion and encourages its friends in the loyal States and in Europe, there can be no reasonable question. That the intelligent leaders of and procured that nomination, were either ignorant or unmindful of these tendencies of their course of action, it would be uncomplimentary to their sagacity, and over-charitable to their loyalty to believe. They must have known, they did know, that the nomination would tend to produce these effects. In certain portions of the party, i some of the utterances of their journals, there may be witnessed an ill-concealed chuckling over the achievement, as a check to the war measure of the Administration. The portion of the party that, led on by Wood, Rynders, & Co., are clamoring for "unconditional peace," which means unconstitutional submission to the rebels and to the Slave Power, now and forever, are invigorated and emboldened, beyond measure.

This is a sad and a serious state of things, and the more so, when the antecedents of Vallandigham are considered-a man who, while he held his seat in Congress, boasted openly, in his speeches, that he had never voted for a single measure designed or calculated to carry on the war, and who unceasingly protested against it-a man whose position towards the rebels was more conspicuously sympathetic than that of Wickliffe. or Powell, or Carlile, or any Senator or Repre sentative from a slave State. When Senator Davis, of Kentucky, arraigned his colleague, Senator Powell, for disloyalty, and demanded his expulsion from the Senate, his specifications and proofs fell short of what might have been adduced against Vallandigham. And when Senator Powell, in self-defence, and to avoid expulsion, made his reply, he deemed it necessary to make professions and to put in disclaimers that never yet have been heard from Vallandigham.

We are not, however, to confound the position of the artful and unscrupulous leaders of the Democratic party, with the masses of that party. throughout the country, whose co-operation is sought and expected, in this new demonstration. It is to be hoped that, after the present excitement has subsided, and time afforded for reflection, "a sober second thought" will restrain them from taking so fearful a plunge.

But how came it to pass, that, at a time when the boasted "northern reaction," of last Autumn. was so notoriously subsiding, it should so suddenly have returned, with fresh vigor? The military arrest of Vallandigham and his banishment without legal process, along with the military suppression of the Chicago Times, although this latter action has been rescinded, could not fail to rouse the sensibilities of our people, so jealous of freedom of speech, and of the press, and of all the constitutional safeguards of freedom-that is, in all cases where the rights of negroes and of abolitionists are not concerned. The constitutional rights of white men-of white men unsuspected of the taint of abolitionism, had been infringed. The "Demoratic" masses, of course, took the alarm. How could it be otherwise? Who did not know that all white men, except abolitionists. have constitutional rights which the public authorities were bound to respect? Were not these distinctions familiar to all who received the Constitution as expounded by the slaveholders? Had

power? Were they not pledged, by the joint of office, to support the Constitution, and consequently to establish justice, secure the blessings of liberty, freedom of speech, and of the press, to supply promises to be unlimited. It spreads in the people of the United States and their posterity, except in portions of the country, wherein all these rights are stricken down, "under the shield of State Sovereignty?" What right, then, could the Government have, outside of the slave States, and otherwise than in obedience to "State Sover-

eignty," to make such military arrests? Seriously, the Republican Administration, with its antecedents, its pledges, its expositions of the Constitution, committed a grave error in the military arrest of Vallandigham, and the military uppression of the Chicago Times.

Why were not Vallandigham and the Editor of the Times summoned before the Courts, and

A difficulty stood in the way, we are aware. The cases, however decided in the lower courts, might have been appealed up to the Supreme Court, Judge Taney presiding. As well might the cases be tried by Jeff. Davis himself. This is understood at Washington, of course; and this is the cause and the secret of all the military arrests in the loval States.

What is the remedy? What should it have been? John P. Halk proposed, in the Senate, a repeal of all the Acts of Congress organizing the Judiciary, and the organization of new Courts, on an improved plan. This would have displaced the present judges, of course; and better men might have been appointed in their places. This was the only way in which those pro-slavery, semi-secession judges could have been displaced, and a loyal Judiciary secured, under the Consti-

But the conservative wing of the Republicar party, in Congress, said, No. Why was this? The dread of Democratic rivalry and ascendancy fell upon them. With their views of the Constitution, with the views held by Republican politicians, generally, the measure proposed by Mr. Hale could not be made to harmonize.

So we have a Supreme Court that no loval Ad ministration dares to trust with the trial of persons arraigned for disloyalty. Hence the Executive resorts to the Military Arm; and hence the nomination of Vallandigham.

We have traced the felon back to its dam. The pro-slavery construction of the Constitution necessitates the disastrous course of the Adminis tration, in making military arrests. The mistaken fear of infringing the Constitution by protecting liberty and establishing justice, has led to seeming infringements of the Constitution, invading lib-

How could it have been otherwise? If the Constitution be not construed wholly for liberty. it will, of necessity be construed partly for des

And, if construed partly for despotism, who can foresee who will be the next victims of that des potism? The negroes took their turn first; next, it was the abolitionists; now, the Democrats complain. The Herald and the World predict that the lot will next fall upon the Re publicans. Very probably it will, unless they can discover and declare a Constitution that protects us all. Till then, none of us are safe.

"SHALL THE BLACK RACE BE EX-TERMINATED"?

Under this head, the N. Y. World, June 11, derotes a column and a half to an argument de-

First, that there is no national and necessary intagonism between slavery and freedom, existing

Second, that the abolition of slavery would no harmonize the institutions of the country; Third, that the abolition of slavery would

necessitate the extermination of the negroes of

Freedom and slavery can live together, well enough, but blacks and whites cannot live together, unless the blacks are slaves!

In proof of its first proposition, the World cites our "seventy years experience" in this country. just as confidently as if there had not been, during the greater part of that time, a continual and constantly increasing rivalry between free and slave labor, perpetually disturbing our political economy-a constant struggle of the slave power the nomination of Mr. Vallandigham strengthens for the mastery of the whole country-the entire absence of freedom of speech and of the press, in the slave States, and of personal security for either Northern or Southern men or women the party; in Ohio and elsewhere, who promoted within the bounds of slavery unless they refrain from uttering a word against the barbarities constantly practiced there-and also from teaching

colored people to read the scriptures. The "harmony" between free and slave institutions, one would think, is sufficiently illustrated by the present rebellion, which was entered into, for the open and avowed purpose of overthrowing our free institutions and enthroning slavery in

On the second point, the World argues that the abolition of slavery would not harmonize the institutions of the country, because the free black men would want to vote-(as they did until the year 1850 in Virginia)-and because the whites would not now consent to any thing of the kind. Of course, there would be trouble, until, final-

The third proposition would be verified-and ne race or the other would be exterminated, of course. At this point the World does but re-echo the threat of the clergymen of the South, that the use of negroes as soldiers, by the Federal Government to put down the rebellion, would necessitate the massacre of the barbarous blacks by the mild and Christianized whites

It is well that the World is showing its colors and demonstrating, in its own case, the utter and rreconcilable antagoism, between the principles and advocates of slavery, and the principles and advocates of freedom. While Slavery exists, it will have its bigoted partizans, like the World. and while the love of liberty and the hatred of despotism remain in the human bosom, how will it ever be possible to "harmonize" such conflict ing elements, in the management of national affairs? The argument of the World proves nothing by proving too much. If it proves any thing, it proves a perfect "harmony" between its own principles, aims, and endeavors, and those of the abolitionists against whom it so venomously spits forth its vituperation and

Why does not the World give us some facts, in support of its theories? When and where did freedom and slavery harmonize in moulding and administering the Institutions of a country When and where, in the long run, was there wit nessed the establishment and perpetuity of the one without the decline and overthrow of the

And upon what historical facts does the World base its assertion that, on the abolition of slavery, the two classes could not live quietly together, without a war of extermination against each other? If the "horrors of St. Domingo" are cited, let it be remembered that they resulted, not such stories intend to have them believed, and from the liberation of the enslaved, but from the expect to accomplish partizan ends by them, or nsane attempt to re-enslave freedmen.

Look at Jamaica. Look at Antigua and Bermuda. Is there any war of extermination going on, there, between the blacks and the whites? Look at the South American States in which slavery was abolished. Give us the facts of the case, as they are.

We have long seen and said that the sole struggle in this country is between Slavery and Freedom. The World, in the very act of denying the tion. The World tention-but the original account appeared, we ernor.

cannot keep up its political struggle, without are told, in the Boston Post, a paper we seldom or force of their Chicago platform and their oaths defending slavery and opposing liberation. If it never see. Since the receipt of the above from Edin

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

Who, and whence are they?

Our readers have doubtless heard of the great description. A gentleman of St. Johns, a clergyman, recently in this city, with whom we had an interview, gave us the following particulars: The good people of St. Johns, he says, have no or vicinity, who are engaged in that business. But large numbers of vessels, hailing from the northerly ports of the United States, mostly from New York, arrive at that port, where they lie a short time, crase the name " New York " (or castic on the exhibitor. whatever else it may be) from their sterns, inscribe | On the whole, the drift of the narrator, we St. John's, N. B." instead, possess themselves of should think, was to pour ridicule upon the pre-British flags, and clear for Nassau. Their real destination may be easily conjectured.

If this statement be correct, of which we have no doubt, we must look nearer home than we had supposed, for a large portion of the "blockade inners" that have annoyed us. Other British Colonial ports, besides St. Johns, N. B., may have been made the rendevous of our copperhead blockade runners. We commend the matter to the attention of our worthy Collector Mr. BARNEY, and to the collectors of other loyal ports. Let them keep from heaven, I shall as certainly comply with it. a sharp lookout for vessels clearing for the ports of the neighboring British Provinces, find out the names, characters, and residences of their owners, and, with the help of our Revenue Cutters, do all that can be done to detect and bring to justice the offenders. The British American authorities may have sins enough of their own to render an account for, without being saddled with those of however, spoils the story, if it was intended to Penusylvania Copperheads.

Perhaps our loyal Collectors are aware of th state of things that has been described, and to a greater extent than our informant was aware of. If so, it may be presumed that they are already | The President's Emancipation Proclamation came doing all that can be done, in the matter.

To the public, the revelations of the gentlem com New Brunswick may be quite new, as they certainly were to ourselves. There are elements enough of exasperation between the two countries without adding to our list of grievances the faults of our own citizens.

Yet the question will suggest itself, whether the Collector of St. Johns can innocently be cognizant, or can be ignorant, of such transactions, if he gives clearances to New York vessels with the name

The Secretary of the Treasury may do well to avestigate the matter, if he has not done so, al-

A Mistake Corrected .- A correspondent

" Brother Goodell's expose of the foundation onstruction and superstructure of the Constitu on, was very luminous and satisfactory; bu et, is it not a fact that, while all the then States lid sign the Declaration of Independence, &c. ne or two did, at the very same time, openly and avowedly declare their reserve for slavery to

Answer.-We know of no such fact. But ed the Federal Constitution some eleven years after the Declaration of Independence, South Carolina and Georgia did ask a delay of twenty years, before abolishing the African Slave trade. But this Convention sat in secret, and its debates were unknown to the people who ratified the Constitution, until twenty years afterward. The clause of the Constitution, claimed to forbid he suppression of the Slave trade prior to 1808, ays nothing of the Slave trade, or Slaves, or of Slavery. By no just rules of legal interpretaion could its provisions be construed to permit he introduction of slaves, or the enslavement of he "persons" of whose "importation" it speaks.

ms," [not slaves, whose personality is den roper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the ngress, prior to the year One Thousand Hundred and Eight, but a tax or duty may b mposed on such importation not exceeding ten

Whatever the South Carolina and Georgia delgation asked for, the above is all they ob-

lebate, in the country, whether it were best to admit "the importation of free white laborers from Europe." The above clause applies as much to them as it does to negroes imported from Africa. The provision of the Constitution no more authorizes the enslavement of the imported Africans than it does the enslavement of he imported Europeans. That it has been claimed and used for that purpose, is undeniable, just as the Act of George II was perverted to the support of the African Slave trade, but against all law, as well as all justice, as was

This is the only historical fact, so far as we know or can conjecture, upon which the misapprehension of our correspondent could have been

shown by Mr. Pitt, in Parliament.

A WICKED HOAX.

The North British Review (Glasgow) gives cirulation to the following.

"A cause must be in a poor way when its archadvocate, at his wits' end, takes to calling spirits from the vasty deep, to give him counsel. actually stated, on pretty good authority, that Mr Lincoln has invoked the aid of what Emerson with righteous scorn, dubs the "rat and mouse revelation." The ghosts of departed American statesmen have been summoned to the White House, to assist their perplexed, puny-minded successors. The President has listened reverentially to raps upon a table. We advise Mr. Homto put up for the Presidentship. He is an expert in the knocking business, and by taking part in it could save the land he ruled the expense of a principal impostor. The North seems to be bent on making its side of a war which, materially, i great in other respects, most contemptibly little. It enlists in its service the most despicable creed current—a belief which compels one to think that in this "enlightened age" hundreds of men and women cannot have grown cerebrally since they were slobbering babies; and this is but one of many instances of conduct calculated to make the

A friend in Edinburgh sends the above scrap, desiring to know the truth of it. We confess we give so little attention to the hundred and one ridiculous stories of the kind with which certain of the Washington Correspondents of a class of our political journals contrive to amuse their readers, that we were scarcely aware or had quite forgotten that any such story as the above had been circulated. Whether the writers of whether they merely intend them as burlesques or satires, after the manner of the London Punch, we know not, and had not supposed it important to determine. It never occurred to us that any political importance could be attached to them. On the request of our foreign friend, we have nade some inquiry, and find that something of

can, let it make the trial, and show us how it burgh we have, however, met with the Post's as

ticle, copied into one of our city dailies for the purpose of saying, as the Editor does, that the distinguished statesmen mentioned in the narrative, as having been present, knew nothing of the affair, and were never in attendance at the White House, on any such occasion. The probability, numbers of vessels, hailing from "St. Johns, New | we think is, that the whole account was a fabri-BRUNSWICK," who, it is said, are engaged in cation, from beginning to end. If Mr. Homé, or running our Southern blockade. The wonder any other medium did exhibit his exploits at the has been that the little port of St. Johns could White House, it was doubtless at his own solicihave fitted out so many enterprizing craft of that tation, to which the good natured and humorous President consented, for the amusement of a leisure hour. There is nothing in the enquiries and remarks attributed to the President, on the ocea ion, to indicate that he cared anything for the knowledge of any resident inhabitants of that city "revelations," or placed any reliance upon them, but quite the contrary. His questions, indeed, as reported, and his remarks concerning the respones received, convey to us the impression that, if he did utter them, they were quite sharp and sar-

vious interviews which the President had held with elergymen and delegates from religious conventions, who had presented memorials in favor of emancipation. On one occasion of that kind, after having listened to strong appeals drawn from the divine command to "undo the heavy burdens," and "break every yoke"-the President was reported to have replied-"Gentlemen, you assume to come to me with messages from heaven. When I can be certain of having a direct message -This account, which appeared in the papers, probably suggested to some wicked wag the idea of reporting that the "spirit rappers" had undertaken to meet the proposal of the President, and that it was this interview that led to the President's Emancipation Proclamation; for this is one of various versions of the story. One oversight our New York, New England, New Jersey, and have it received as authentic. That interview of New York ministers with the President, at which he made the response above mentioned, was late on the evening of the 31st of December, as we have occasion to remember, having been present. out the very next morning, and was, by some, be lieved to have been modelled, in part, by that in terview. The joke of representing that Proclamation as having been effected by "the spirit rappers," instead of the clergymen, would have been a carital one, for the haters of emancipation But the time between the clergymen's interview ate on the evening of 31st December, and the is suing of the Proclamation, the next morning, un fortunately, was too short to render the story the Spirit rapper's" interview, after that of the lergymen, and in consequence of it, appear plaus ible, especially as the said "spirit rappers" could have known nothing of what the President had said to the clergymen, until the report of that in terview appeared in the Principia on the 8th of anuary, a full week afterward.

Our friends in Edinburgh should understan hat the New York World, like the North British Review and the London Times, is notoriously in sympathy with the Southern rebels. To those of us on this side of the water, who are not tinetured with pro slavery, it seems that journals circulat ng such trash, are "bent on making their side of the controversy "appear contemptibly little"-and themselves "utter fools." Whether sportive or malicious-and it is the sport of a fool to do mischief, and mischief is often most effectively done under the guise of sport-such scribblers should learn by the public neglect of them that "shame

shall be the promotion of fools. If our enemies on the other side of the water are made the victims of their own credulity be their associates on this side, they must settle their accounts with each other as they best can.

LETTER OF II. N. GILBERT.

Allow me to thank the writer in the last Per-IPIA, for his timely and pungent article on STONE ALL JACKSON. When I read the Independent alogy on this bad man, my sorrow and indign on gave vent in strong expressions against hi who could, at this time, speak in such eulogistic erms of a man who was doing more to sustain he South and give victory to her arms, than any other man. It might have been possible, once to believe a person could be a Christian, and old slaves, (which was rery doubtful) but to call a man a saint, who could raise the flag of ebellion, and draw the sword against his gov ernment, because it refused to extend the cursed stitution, is a stretch of charity not called for nd to be deprecated. The writer well said that this war is as much for the purpose of purifyng American Christianity from the corruptio fused into it by slavery, as it is for chastising he nation and liberating the slaves."

Permit me to say a word upon another point your notice of the Loyal League Convention eld at Utica, after quoting the Tribune's sketch f Gerrit Smith's speech, you say the World and Herald are in ecstacies over it. I hope that ma be true, but if those editors could have heard he whole speech, they would, for once, at least, have listened to a strong anti-slavery, war speech. It is true that Mr. Smith insisted that he putting down of the rebellion was the first thing in order, and that slavery never could survive the complete suppression of this rebellion e took occasion to speak of the mobbing of the early abolitionists; and in that very city of Utica where they were driven out, and by the sam class of persons who are now clamoring loudly for "free speech." As an old abolitionist, I must say that Mr. Smith fully met the requirements of the hour, by his noble utterances.

H. N. GILBERT.

We are glad to hear the statements of II. N Silbert, concerning the speech of Gerrit Smith and hope he will allow no time to be lost in furishing the press with a true and authentic copy of it. His enemies, it would seem, have bee sadly misrepresenting him. It is due, both to Mr. Smith and to the cause of freedom, that the spurious versions of the speech should be followed by the correct one. We should be very happy to give it a place in the PRINCIPIA.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

The Ladies of the Church of the Puritans wil old a STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL this (Thursday) afternoon afternoon and evening, at Dr. ly double what it was at the battle of Chancel-Cheever's Church, Union Square, corner of Fif-

In addition to the festival, there will be ONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, With speeches to match, which will add greatly to the interest of the occasion, and the three combined will constitute a rare and rich treat, for both mind and body, which none know better how to forthwith. plan and execute, than the Ladies of Dr.Cheever's church and congregation. Tickets 25 cents,

DR. CHEEVER IN THE WEST.

Letters from the West inform us that one allow him to accept of one half the invitations the kind appeared, some time since, in the N. Y. cinnati, O., Columbus, and other places, where World, a paper we receive daily, and sometimes the infamous Copperheads have insulted the notice, when we see anything in it deserving at nation by nominating Vallandigham for Gov-A.

PUBLISHERS CORRESPONDENCE.

A subscriber from Vermont sends a remittance and says. "The books I sent for have come safe, and

feel very grateful to you for your kindness. I am very much pleased with them.

I hope and pray to God that you three men will dig out the rottenness of this nation and let the people see where they stand. But as it was n the days of Christ, so it is now, they will not hear the truth. And if they do, some are filled with wrath and ready to destroy every thing that is good and just and equal."

From a subcriber in Connecticut: "Enclosed you will find two dollars for the

ontingent fund. I feel that the Principia is the best paper is the Nation, because it advocates the adoption of those principles and measures by which alone we can be delivered and saved, as a nation. Evidently, God will never deliver and save us in our

Reformation or destruction are the alternatives

It appears as if our Nation was about as moraly blind as was Pharoah of old, and perhaps we shall be obliged to be scourged as much as he was, before we let the people go free. But we must come to it, or perish. No. 3

The following, from a subscriber in Iowa, is an ndication of the kind of mental food relished by our old subcribers. Our new subcribers will please note the fact, and, when they feel that our editors give them too strong meat, remember that while babes require milk, there are others who require

"Yours is the only paper I can read with any atisfaction or profit and even that, I have feared was unduly leaning toward Lincolnism, but for few numbers back, the signs appear more favorable. Modern Democracy including Copperheadm is bad enough, in all conscience, and needs many thrusts such as you give it, but Modern Reism including "State Rights," in my opinion, s far the most dangerous enemy to the country, of the two, and needs such thrusts as the Prinipia alone can give it. A wolf in sheeps clothing s far more dangerous than in his natural savage P. A. R.

No. 4 An agent sends us half a dozen new subcribers with the money and says: "It is very well to have a number to leave with

hem when they subcribe. If you please, you may end me 10 or 12 of extra for this week, June 11th, and ! will leave them with subscribers, I like the Principia better and better. It is becoming more racy and readable. If I have my health I hope to do more for it than I have."

One of our local agents in Michigan sends us nine new subscribers with the money and adds

"I think the Principlet is better calculated to reach all classes of minds now than ever before. It has more variety, It is more liberal and cathoie in its tone, and has much more racy and popular reading. This is right! We want the strong radical arguments and the sharp reviews, but a aper will be very limited in circulation which entirely confined to heavy reading. The nasses must have much that is popular and atractive, in order to draw them on to the radical, he principles of the Principia are so pure that I and brought up. May God bless, and as I said before, give the Principia a large field."

THE NEWS.

THE WAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

Army of the Potomac. A cavalry fight of the Rappalannock. The rebels whipped.

Washington, Wednesday, June 10, 1863, Yesterday morning, two brigades of Gen. cargoes. Pleasanton's cavalry, under the command of Gen. Another Buford, made an important reconnoissance toward Culpepper, and had one of the most obstinate cavalry fights that has occurred during the

• The force was composed of Gen. Buford's Brigade and another cavalry brigade under the com-mand of Col. B. F. Davis, supported by two bat-teries of artillery, and two regiments of infantry

s a reserve.

At 12% o'clock on Monday night the cavalry bivouacked near Beverly Ford, on the Rappaannock. At 3 o'clock in the morning, the were called, and the horses fed and saddled, and t 4 o'clock they crossed the ford. Beyond the ford was a semi-circle belt of

woods with a range of rifle-pits near the edge of the timber, and a line of pickets guarded the ford and the southern bank of the river.

The 8th New York Regiment of Cavalry cross I first, and drove the pickets back to the rifleits, and after a desperate combat, cleared the coods, the enemy falling back upon their artil-

ry, and maintaining their position until 12 lock, when our artillery came up and they alpepper Court-House, when our forces return d recrossed the ford, in good order. Nearly all the fighting was done by the cavalry, and was of the bloodiest character, mostly hand t hand with saber and pistol, and in the woods. The heavy timber was not very dense, so that orses could advance through it; but the under-

growth was thick; and when a trooper dropped was effectually concealed. Our own loss was considerable, and the slaughter of the Rebels fearful.

Another column under Gen. Gregg made a rossing at Kelly's Ford, and though its advance was hotly contested, it succeeded in driving the enemy from the river at Brandy Station. Stuart's force, numbering 12,000 cavalry and 16 pieces of artillery, was much stronger than ours ; till, he was pressed back by the superior valor and dash of our cavalrymen. The 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, making a dash

g charge, found themselves surrounded by whole brigade of the Rebels, but they gallantly cut their way out. Hugh Lee, W. F. H. Lee, Jones, Field, and Rob-

inson, and their artillery was under command o Major Beckham. By this sudden and brilliant dash of our cavalry into the enemy's lines, their plans have been frustrated, and the intended raid of Stuart's

forces prevented.

Washington, Friday, June 12, 1863. It is ascertained that there was some shelling on the Rappahannock this morning, but all was soon quiet, except occasional picket firing, while our lines remain the same as yesterday.

It is positively known that Lee's force is near lorsville. His reinforcements have been drawn from the Blackwater and North and South Caro-

ome of the new regiments number from 800 to 1,100 men. Lee's command is divided into three corps, averaging, according to report, 30,000 All civilians not connected with the Army of

lina. A large portion of them are new, troops.

he Potomac are, it is said, to be sent away There was evidently a stir in the Rebel camp

Rebel invasion feared.-Notwithstand ing the brilliant success of Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry in repelling the rebel force which was apparently preparing to invade the North, Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania has considered the danour editors is doing a good work in Michigan ger threatened of sufficient magnitude to call and Ohio, where he has been invited to speak. for a Proclamation urging the people to organize, The limited time he can spend there, will not at once, for the defense of the State. The State has been divided into Eastern and Western Dehe has already received from Chicago, Ill., Cin- partments, the former commanded by Maj.-Gen. Couch, and the latter by Maj.-Gen. Brooks. All citizens between the ages of 18 and 60 are summoned to organize an army corps, embracing urday's news, proves to have resulted less favoracavalry, artillery, and infantry, to serve during bly than was at first repo

the pleasure of the President, or the continuance | obliged to retire, though without loss, to llaine's of the war. When not required in active ser- Bluff, whither it was apprehended the rebels vice to defend the Department, they are to be returned to their homes, subject to the call of the Commanding General.

Maryland.-Rebel guerrillas, 250 strong nade a dash across the Potomac, near Poolesville, Md., on Thursday morning, and burned a Union camp, and killed four, and wounded one of insts., and three of them in latitude 37° 18', longiour men. They left one Lieutenant and one orivate on the field. At last accounts they were surrying back to the mountains, with Union roops in full pursuit.

Opening of the Mississippi.-Official

ndvices from Vicksburg are to the 8th. The siege was progressing favorably, though new difficulties was progressing favorably, though new difficulties are constantly encountered and the works are for service, instead of the brig Clarence, and is found to be of great strength. Admiral Porter who was in the Crimea when the siege of Sevastapool was in progress, pronounces Vicksburg to be more strongly fortified than the famous stronghold of the East. If this is the case, we may look forward to a long siege. The rebels report that there are plenty of provisions and ammunition in Vicksburg though deserters to our lines tell a dif- first vessel captured by her. ferent story. The Confederates attacked Milliken's Bend and Young's Point on the 6th, but were repulsed at both places. At Milliken's Bend the enemy were 1800 strong, while our forces numbered less than 1000, over 600 of whom were negroes. The rebels at first drove our forces, nearly surrounding them, but our men fought with energy and desperation, till a gunboat came to their relief. The colored troops fought bravely. Out of 134 killed on our side, 100 were negroes. The rebels left over 100 dead on the field and took

away several wagon loads of wounded. Gen. Kimball, with a force of 3,000 men, who had been sent up the Yazoo, encountered the ene my near Sataria, on the 4th. A brisk fight ensued. which lasted 30 minutes, and resulted in a total rout of the enemy, with considerable loss. Our loss was small

Heavy cannonading was heard up the Yazoo on

Gen. Grant was in communication with Gen Banks as late as the 4th, at which time Port Hudson was closely invested, and the siege was pro gressing favorably.

Gen. Bank's official report of the battles before Port Hudson is received. He estimates our loss in in killed, wounded, and missing, at nearly 1000 The Confederates admit a loss of 600.

Kentucky .- Spirited engagement at Mon

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 12.
A spirited engagement took place at Montice o, Ky., on the 10th inst. Our troops, under Col. Kantz, had driven the rebels from Monticello and were falling back to ward the Cumberland River, when the rebe

rallied in force and attacked our rear guard. Our forces retreated slowly.

Reinforcements subsequently came to their relief, when a desperate hand to hand conflict ensued, lasting two hours, and resulted in the de

our loss was thirty killed and wounded.

Tennessee .- There was a skirmish at Trium Tenn., on Tuesday. About 500 Rebels dashe into the camp of the 6th Kentucky Cavalry, bu were repulsed. The Rebel commander was she horse, and is reported dead. Another Rebel officer was also wounded. Two Union sol diers were slightly wounded.

North Carolina .- Dates from Newbern ar to the 7th inst. Gen. Foster has received instru-tions from Washington to place in close confinment all Rebel officers captured by him. Ger Wild's enterprise of raising an African brigade daily becoming more popular with all classes in this Department. His troops make a fine appear wish, very much, to have the paper have a popu- ance, and challenge the admiration of all who have witnessed their rapid advan and efficiency. The brigade will be organized and conducted on the principle of strict temper

> South Carolina .- It is reported from Port Royal on the 3d inst., that Colonel Montgomery of the Second South Carolina colored regiment had defeated the rebels at Pocotaligo, and held the railroad bridge between Savannah and Char-

The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, colored regiment, was to be sent to re-inforce Colonel Mont gomery .- World.

The Alabama destroyed four United State of April :-- viz : the Dorcas Prince, the Sea Lark, the Union Jack, and the Nye, all with valuable

Another rebel Pirate .- Canture and struction of the bark Whistling Wind by the equette, formerly the brig Clarence.
Capt. Butler, of bark Whistling Wind makes

the following statement.

'Left Philadelphia for New Orleans with cargo of 450 tons of coal, on Government account. On the 6th inst., lat 33 38, long. 71 29, was boarded by the Confederate privateer Coquette, which, after ordering us on board the Coquette. set fire to and destroyed my vessel. The next day we were put on board the Bremen brig Argus from Havana bound to Antwerp, and subsequently transferred from her to the bark Almena, from

hanghai for New-York, and brought to this The Whistling Wind was a good vessel, of 350 tons burden, and valued at \$14,500, and was owned by Messrs. H. E. Brown & Co., of this

of about 300 tons burden, and was formerly the brig Clarence, of Baltimore, but was captured on a voyage from Rio Janeiro to the United States. She acts as a tender to the privateer Florida, by whom she was captured."

Leavenworth, Kansas, reports that on Saturday last a band of rebel guerillas made a dash into Shawneetown and destroyed it by fire, killing four Union men who resisted them. They were pursued immediately by several companies of our troops, and made off in the direction of the Missouri border .-- Herald.

Returned Regiments.—Two Regiments the 34th and the Wilson's Zouaves have passed through New York. The 34th returns 400 strong. It was engaged in the battles on the Peninsula about 660 strong. This regiment served in South Bend, Vermillion Bayou, and Grand Lake.

Enlisting colored Soldiers .- The War department has granted authority to Col. Wm. Sirney to receive recruits for colored regiments in Philadelphia, where a working committee has been formed for the purpose, who promise two regiments when organized under officers who have passed before the Examining Board. They will be placed in a camp of instruction near Washington, with the District regiment, of which the fifth company, not regiment, as the telegraph last night made it, is well under way. It is presumed that Colonel Birney will be made a brigadier after his brigade shall be filled. Thus far, about eight hundred applications for commissions in the U. S. colored troops have reached the Examining Board, of which Gen. Casey is President. Some of these applicants are men of high intelligence, and hold high civil positions; one is a Protessor of Civil Engineering in a Northern college. The Board passes every applicant through a searching examination, with a view to giving but the best men commissions. Some applying for colonel-cies, among them Col. Turner, of the First regiment raised here, receive appointments as second lieutenants, and a number have failed altogether.

-Wash. Cor, Tribune. MONDAY, JUNE 13.

On the Rappabanneck. The rebel army is in motion, and appearances would seem to indicate a renewal of hostilities. An invasion is still apprehended, though it is asserted that Gen. Hooker is quite able to take care of that matter. The rebels report Fitzhugh Lee severely wounded. and several prominent officers killed, in the recent cavalry engagement. They acknowledge a loss of several hundred, and that we gained so much ground as to capture Gen. Stuart's headquarters near Brandy.

The Mississippi. The sieges are progressng without any material change. It is said that Gen. Grant is being largely reinforced. The skirmish at Satalia, which we mentioned in Sat-

might follow them.

Depredations of the Rebel Pirates. -We have the startling news this morning that the brig Clarence, alias Coquette, "tender" of the pirate Florida, before reported as having captur. ed the bark Whistling Wind, has made five additional captures-all between the 7th and 12th tude 75° 04', only forty five miles from Cape Charles, and consequently in close proximity to Fortress Monroe! Three of her captures were burned, and two released on bond. The vessels captured were, in addition to the Whistling Wind, the brig Mary Alcinia, the bark Tacony the schooner M. A. Shinder, the schooner Ka Stewart, and another, name unknown. One of now cruising as the Florida's tender. There also arrived at this port yesterday, on board a Britist recently captured on the South American coast by the Alabama and Florida, and also the comm er of the ship Decatur, captured near the equatby the new pirate Japan or Georgia, which ly left England, laughing at the feeble attempts of the authorities to detain her. The Decatur was the

Skirmish near Middletown, Va., Union 1

Washington, Saturday, June 13, 1863. The 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry and 87th Infan try, with one section of Artiflery, had a skirnish rith some 400 rebel cavalry yesterday afternoon near Middletown, Va.

The 13th skirmished with the rebels a short ime, and drew them into an ambuscade, formed by the 87th and the artillery. Eight of the rebels were killed, a number wounded, and 37, including a captain and two lieutenants, were taken prisoners

There were no casualties on our side Tennessee. Another skirmish at Trans Another fight has taken place at Triune, Tenn sulting in the defeat of the Rebels. On Thurs day, about five o'clock in the morning. Forrest with 5,000 Rebel cavalry and two batteries, at tacked the cavalry division commanded by Gen. Mitchell, but was repulsed with considerable loss and pursued six miles. The Rebel loss was 21

killed, 60 to 70 wounded, and 40 prisoners. Colored Troops in Pennyslvania

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 14, 1863 Gov. Curtin has issued a general order, statin that colored troops will be mustered into the vice of the United States, by the authority of the War Department, and forbidding colored nee from leaving the State to join organizations in of er States.

Captures .- On the 28th ult, the United State camer Juniata captured the steamer Victoria of 100 tuns, a blockade runner, having a miscelland ous cargo. The United States gunboat Port Ray al, on the 23d uit, captured the schooner Fashian with a small cargo of cotton.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

The Rebel Invasion.-The city is thrown ito great excitement, this morning, by startling eports that the great rebel invasion, which has en some time threatened, has burst upon us in full fury, and that the capital of Pennsylvania, and even of the United States, is in danger. The headings, in large entitule, in the papers, run somewhat as follows:

Advance of the Rebels .- Invasion of Penn sylvania. The Rebels Advancing in Three Cal. umns. They occupy Chambersburg. Gen. Mil. roy Surrounded. He cuts his way out and fullback to Harper's Ferry. Our other forces who reach that position. Rebel Cavalry in Western Virginia. Gen. Milroy contesting their Advance. Telegraph communication destroyed Gen. Reynolds driven to Bunker Hill. All G. Lee's Army said to be moving. Fighting a ported at Muddy Branch and Nolan's Fire Ecacuation of Hagerstown. Our troops treat to Chambersburg .- The actual news t sburg, and Philadelphia, and are vague, extrav agant, and apparently inconsistent. They assert that the Rebels have suddenly appeared in strong force in Pennsylvania, have captured Chambersburg, and threaten Harrisburg. Three sattles are reported to have taken place in the Shenandoah Valley, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday; the first at Winchester, where Gen. Milroy was surroundered, but succeeded in fighting his way out, and reaching Harper's vessels, south of the equator, during the month | Ferry in safety, though with heavy loss; the second at Berryville, and the third at Martinsburg, in both of which instances, our forces succeeded in joining Milroy at Harpers' Ferry, Gen Lee's entire army is reported on the mare northward. Hooker is said to be pursuing him. All this is credited by the morning papers, but eems to us greatly exaggerated. Lee's army was reported south of the Rappahannock during the latter part of last week. Now from the Cappabannock to the Pennsylvania line, is a distance of 100 miles-no small march for an army of say 90,000 men. That the rebel army could have crossed the Rappahannock, evaded Hooker, lashed through the Shenandoah Valley, and reached Pennsylvania in the course of a few days s rather improbable. Moreover, a letter from a which we have just seen, dated " North Mount tain, Va., Saturday, June 13," reports all quiet. othing stirring in those regions. This letter was written only the day before Martinsburg, (7 miles east of North Mountain.) is reported to have been seized by the rebels. North Mountain is on the Railroad, and connects by tele graph to all important places in Virginia, and it Guerillas in Kansas .- A despatch from cems quite improbable that the rebels could have been in any force within one days' march of that place, without the fact being known by our wide-awake soldier boys. In view of all which, and remembering the numerous hoaves which have in times past caused Manhattan to surge and swell with excitement, like the waves of the ocean in a great storm, we accept the morning news with large grains of allowance, and look confidently to the future to un and before Fredericksburg. The Zouaves return ravel the tangled thread of the present. An invasion by Lee's army has been promised us, for Carolina, and took part in the battles of Irish several days, and it is quite possible that he may be even now north of the Rappahannock, and making for Washington or Pennsylvania, but that he is as far north as either of these places, we cannot believe till we receive more palpable proof of the fact than is now before us. That he "invasion" is, nevertheless, a serious ques tion, and is regarded with apprehension in high quarters, will be seen by the Proclamation of he President, which we append, calling for 100,

000 additional troops. Washington, Monday, June 16, 1863.

By the President of the United States of Amer-

Whereas, The armed insurrectionary combinaions now existing in several of the States are threatening to make inroads into the States Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States.

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of he Army and Navy thereof, and of the Mili ia o the several States, when called into actual service lo hereby call into the service of the United

States one numbered thousand minuta from the following, namely:
From the State of Maryland Ten Thousand, From the State of Pennsylvania, Fifty Thousand From the State of Ohio, Thirty Thousand. From the State of West Virginia, Ten Thousa To be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of service unless sooner discharged, to be mustered in as infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in prepor-tions which will be made known through the War

States one hundred thousand militia from the States

Department, which department will also delegate the several places of rendezvous.

These militia are to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the Volunteer service and such orders as may hereafter be issued.

The States aforesaid will be respectively credited, under the Enrollment act, for the Militia service

rendered under this proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to

Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the 87th. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. A despatch from Albany says that the President has telegraphed for 20,000 N. Y. Militia to be forwarded immediately. We may be able to give some more definite in-

telligence before we go to press. Vicksburg dates are to the 10th. The situ-

their willingness to bear their full share of the

burdens, dangers and privations of the war

knowledge that Gen. Fremont would lead them, a

enlisted within sixty days, thus forming a grand

army of liberation and giving effectiveness to the Proclamation of January, 1863; that pledges

of enlistment upon these conditions had already been given by three thousand colored men; that

therefore, the memorialists petitioned his Excel-

lency to place John C. Fremont in a suitable

exigencies of the war; that he was thorough-

ly in earnest in this purpose, and he only la-

light and dark, to represent the Free and the

Slave States, and pointing to several dark spots

upon it-one in the vicinity of Vicksburgh-he

hold them." [Applause.] "I desire to accom-plish this result." He had tried to get officers

ergy that would give success to this thing. He

rent was the man to do it, that he was peculiar-

ly adapted to this work; the course of events, his personal history, the impression of the peo-

the speaker said that the committee were push

ng the matter with all the energy they could

command, and were confident that a practical result would soon attest the carnestness with

ee were unanimously adopted, and the meeting was adjourned.—N.Y.Times.

Resolved. That it is the conviction of this meet-

plish the greatest good, in the best manner, to

blow from the hands they seek to enslave.

Resolved, That in view of the red page of our

istory, written in the blood of a heroic people,

n the recent conflict at Port Hudson, it needs

no asservation, on our part, to prove that the

plack man will fight.

Resolved, That we pledge our best efforts to

give complete and speedy success to the scheme

presented to the Government by our deputation,

and we will look with impatient zeal, to the

Government, for that word that will speak an

nmense army into existence, and give a signifi-

The undersigned, officers of a public meeting held at the City of Albany, on the 16th day of May instant,

rewith transmit to your Excellency a copy of the

solutions adopted at the said meeting, and respect

ally request your earnest consideration of them. The

deem it proper, on their personal responsibility, t state that the meeting was one of the most respecta

ole, as to numbers and character, and one of the most earnest in the support of the Union, ever held in

V. McClellan, Lemuel W. Rogers, William Seymour

Mr. Lincoln's Reply.

Hon. Erastus Corning and others :

Yours, with great regard,

Nessel, C. W. Weeks.

The resolutions adopted are as follows:

id. my view of it is, that the colored people all have to take those places, and will have to

against the rebellion; that events had proven the law to prevail no less at the South than at the North; that they believed that, with the ation is unchanged, excepting that our lines are daily contracting. Our troops at Milliken's Bend force of ten thousand colored troops could be

Four o'clock P M

The Rebel Invasion!-The wildest reports of the morning are confirmed in the evening papers. Chambersburg has actually been captured by rebels, who are marching on Harrisburg. The public archives have been removed from the Capitol, and Gov. Curtin has issued an appeal to the people to rally in defense of their State. The Governor of Maryland has issued a similar appeal. The town of Greencastle, Pa, has been burned by the enemy. Great excite-line Bryant Increase Greeley, Daniel S. Dickinson, Wm. Curtin Noves, Peter Capper, Daniel S. Dickinson, Wm. Curtin Noves, Peter Capper, Daniel B. Dickinson, Wm. Curtin Noves, Peter Capper, Daniel B. Dickinson, ment exists in Philadelphia. An official dispatch from Gen. Milroy, confirms the story of the fight Henry C. Gardner, Daniel A. Stanbury and Hosof Sunday, the capture of Winchester by a body mer Bushnell. The President listened to the of 15 000 rebels, and the arrival of Gen. Milroy memorial and the remarks of presentation with at Harper's Ferry, with a loss of 2,000 men. carnestness, and indeed solemnity, and replied Hooker's army is reported moving north. Gen. that the policy of the Government, so far as he Hooker's army is reported moving how.

Lee is said to be near Thoroughtare Gap.

New York is alive with troops "to the rescue."

The fixed, and that the Government would avail it-York is alive with troops "to the rescue." The fixed, and that the Government would avail it-7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 22nd, 23rd, 28th, 37th, 47th, self of any plausible instrumentalities to obtain 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 22nd, 25rd, 28th, 37th, 47th, 8elf of any plausible instrumentanties to obtain 51st, 55th, 71st Regiments will leave to-morrow, or as speedily as possible. [We give the news as it comes. It bears the marks of authenticity, yet we cannot understand the "philosophy" of it and had partly been compelled to it by the

MISCELLANEOUS. THE PRESIDENT ON AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

the United States, in accordance with your instructions, a copy of the resolutions adopted in mass meeting at St. Louis on the 10th of May, 1863, and I requested a really to the resolutions of the the companion of the case with the resolution of the case the United States, in accordance with your instructions, a copy of the resolutions adopted in mass meeting at St. Louis on the 10th of May, 1863, and I requested a reply to the suggestions therein contained. The President, after a careful and loud reading of the whole report of proceed and loud reading of the whole report of proceed.

The president after a careful and loud reading of the whole report of proceed and loud reading of the whole report of proceed. The president are placed by your memorial. The discussed the portion of the transmitted by your memorial referring to the troops being compared to the purpose of the memorial referring to the troops being compared to the purpose of the memorial referring to the troops being compared to the purpose of the memorial referring to the troops being compared to the purpose of the memorial referring to the troops being compared to the case we have in hand, because the arrests complained of were not made for treason—that is, not for the treason defined in the Constitution, and upon the conviction of which the punishment is death—nor yet were they made to hold persons to anings, saw proper to enter into a conversation of two hours duration, in the course of which most of the topics embraced in the resolutions and other subjects were discussed. As my share in the conversation is of secondary importance, I propose to omit it entirely, in this report, and avoid. ple, in defence of the Capital, or any threatened pose to omit it entirely, in this report, and, avoiding details, to communicate to you the substance of noteworthy remarks made by the President.

1. The President said that it may be a misfortune for the whole of the nation that he was electrone for the whole of the nation that he was electrone for the whole of the nation that he was electrone for the whole of the nation that he was electrone for the whole of the nation that he was electrone for the whole of the nation that he was electrone for the capital, or any threatened point. To this the deputation replied, then, in such as expense, it was of course understood that those troops were to be used in warding off the impending dauger. Taking a map, colored

1. The President said that it may be a misfor-tune for the whole of the nation that he was electpeople, he meant to be l'resident, and to perform his duty according to his best understanding, if he had to die for it. No General will be removed, nor will any change in the Cabinet be made to suit the views or wishes of any particular party, hold them." [A] faction, or set of men. General Halleck is not plish this result." guilty of the charges made against him, most of high rank to undertake it, but could not awakwhich arise from misapprehension or ignorance of en their enthusiasm or inspire them with an en-

2. The President said that it was a mistake to would like to have any man who could do it to take hold of it, and he believed that Gen. Fresuppose that Generals John C. Fremont, B. F. Butler, and F. Sigel are "systematically kep! out of command," as stated in the fourth resolution; that, on the contrary, he fully appreciated the merits of the Generals named; that by their own that large, as well as the attachment of the column that the c merits of the Generals named; that by their jown action they had placed themselves in the positions which they occupied; that he was not only willing but anylous to place them again in command like to have him do it. Mr. Chase, who was

3. As to the want of unity, the President, withmainly, for the manner of conducting the affairs of his particular department; that there was no centralization of responsibility for the Cabinet any-where, except in the President himself.

4. The dissensions between Union men in Missouri are due solely to a factious spirit which is exceedingly reprehensible. The two parties "ought to have their heads knocked together." "Either would rather see the defeat of their adversary than that of Jefferson Davis." To this spirit is to be ascribed the failure of the Legislature to elect Senators and the defeat of the Missouri aid bill in Congress, the passage of which the President strongly desired. The President said that the Union men in Missouri who are in favor of gradud emancipation represented his of immediate emancipation. In explanation of his views on this subject, the President said that in his speeches he had frequently used, as an illustra-tion, the case of a man who had an excresence on one operation, would result in the death of the patient, while "tinkering it off by degrees" would out reply with the illustration of the dog whose tail was amputated by inches, but confined myself to arguments. The President announced clearly that, as far as he was at present advised the radicals in Missouri had no right to consider themselves the exponents of his views on the subject of

emancipation in that State. 5. General Curtis was not relieved on account of any wrong act, or great mistake committed by The system of provost marshals, established by him throughout the State, gave rise to violent complaint. That the President had thought at one time to appoint General Fremont in his place; that at another time he thought of appointgood loyal man, although very unfortunate sol-dier, and that at last Gen. Schofield was appointed, with a view if possible, to reconcile and satisfy the two factions in Missouri. He has instructions not to interfere with either party, but to confine himself to his military duties. I need hardly assure you, gentlemen, that our side of the lly presented as the occasion admitted. At the close of the conversation, the President remarked that there was evidently a "serious misunderstanding" springing up between him and the Germans of St. Louis, which he would like to see removed. Observing to him that the difference of opinion related to facts, men, and measures, I withdrew.

I am, very respectfully, &c... James Taussig.

General Fremont and the Colored Troops.—Proposed Formation of a Fremont Legion.—Visit to the President.—Meeting at Doctor Cheever's Church. Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the

weather, Thursday Ev'g, a very fair audience, in point of numbers, assembled at the church of the Puritans, drawn thither by the announcement that there would be presented a report of the Committee which recently waited upon President Lincoln to confer with him in relation to enlisting of colored troops and their incor poration into the Fremont Legion, the corps to

oe under the leadership of Gen. Fremont.

Mr. Edward Gilbert, in opening the meeting stated that the Committee, at the call of whose Chairman this assembly had convened was anpointed at a public meeting in that church on the 5th of May. The movement was one which 5th of May. The movement was one which had originated with the colored people, and its object was to raise ten thousand colored troops. Reports had gone abroad that the friends of Gen. Fremont had had something to do with it, but he affirmed that no friend of Fremont, acting in his interest or by his counsel, had any hand in the matter. It originated among the colored people, and was mainly carried on, in its incipiency, by Dr. Gloster, of Poughkeepsie, a colored gentleman, who believed that colored people ould fight as well as white men,if they had sufficient cause to impel them to do it; and he was gratified that, since the appointment of the Committee, colored men had proved that they can fight. [Applause.] The Committee had proceeded to Washington to see what could be done to aid the movement by procuring authority from the General Government. He would state in regard to Gen. Fremont that no member of the Committee cared anything for him further than that his name might be made useful in ral-

were surprised to find that much progress had maintain our common Government and country, already been made before they or the public had been called upon to notice the scheme at all. In a memorial to the President of the United States, which they had drawn up, they stated to him meeting, and congratulate the nation for it. My that an extended observation and inquiry among the colored population of the Free States had own purpose is the same; so that the meeting and myself have a common object, and can have convinced them of the patriotism and devotion no difference, except in the choice of means or of this portion of their fellow-citizens, and of measures for effecting that object.

And here I ought to close this paper, and would close it, if there were no apprehension that more injurious consequences than any mere-ly personal to myself, might follow the censures systematically cast upon me for doing what, in my view of duty, I could not forbear. The reso-lutions promise to support me in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and I have not knowingly employed, nor shall not knowingly employ, any other. But the meeting, by their resolutions, assert and argue that certain military arrests, and proceedings following them, for which I am ultimately re-sponsible, are unconstitutional. I think they are The resolutions quote from the Constitution the definition of treason, and also the limit-ing safeguards and guarantees therein provided for the citizen on trials for treason, and on his being held to answer for capital or otherwise infamous crimes, and, in criminal prosecutions, his right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. They proceed to resolve "that these safeguards of the rights of the citizen against the pretensions of arbitrary power, were intended more especially for his protection in times of civil commotion." And apparently to demonstrate the proposition, the resolutions proceed They were secured, substantially, to the English people, after years of protracted civil war, and were adopted into our Constitution at the close of the revolution." Would not the demonstration have been better, if it could have been truly said that these safeguards had been adopted and applied during the civil wars and during our evolution, instead of after one and at the clos of the other? 1, too, am devotedly for them of ter civil war, and before civil war, and at all tim bored under embarassment in regard to how to carry it out. He confessed the partial failure in recruiting colored troops both North and South, but admitted their patriotism, their enthusiasm, and their devotion to the cause of liberty. Indeed, he could not very well account to the cause of trial, under our republican system, under circumstances which show that while they constitute the country of the country that while they constitute the country of th count for the seeming possibility we had arriv-The following report of the writer's action as a count for the seeming possibility we had all the deemed delegate selected by a meeting of Germans in St. ed at, in this enterprise, which he deemed are the elements of the enduring stability of the republic." No one denies that they have so cal character to the Presidents:

Messes, Emile Pretorius, Theodore Olshausen and
R. E. Rombauer, Committee, etc.:

Gentiumen:—During a professional visit to

Fremont is the second officer, in rank, in the action of the present resulting a professional visit to

Fremont is the second officer, in rank, in the action of the present resulting and the professional visit to the control of the United States: a suitable of the same test much longer, after stood the test up to the beginning of the present swer for any capital or otherwise infamous crimes; nor were the proceedings tollowing, in any constitutional or legal sense, "criminal pros-The arrests were made on totally different grounds, and the proceedings following accorded with the grounds of the arrests, Le us consider the real case with which we are dealing, and apply to it the parts of the Constitu-

tion plainly made for such cases, Prior to my installation here, it had been inculcated that any State had lawful right to secode from the National Union, and that it would be expedient to exercise the right whenever the deotees of the doctrine should fail to elect a Presi dent to their own liking. I was elected contrary to their liking; and, accordingly, so far as it was egally possible, they had taken seven States out of the Union had seized many of the United tates forts, and had fired upon the United States flag, all before I was inaugurated, and, of course before I had done any official act whatever. The very unequal terms between the parties. The in- I mander of his heatteful her. surgests had been preparing for it more than thirty years, while the Government had taken no gress. Their sympathizers pervaded all departsuspended; but they also knew that they had friends who would make a question as to who was to suspend it; meanwhile their spies and others might remain at large to help on their cause. Or ress of the rebellion in our land, the time has trived when the dictates of justice, humanity, and expediency, unite in admonishing us to en-courage and labor to obtain a General Arming of the Loyal Men of the Union, without refer-ence to color, as a means calculated to accomto discover this part of the enemy's programme, ur beloved country, in this, the hour of her so soon as by open hostiflities their machinery was fairly put in motion. Yet, thoroughly imbaed Resolved. That considerations of humanity, as with a reverence for the guaranteed rights of inthat we regard the military co-operation of the emancipated slaves of the South, as a means the earliest triumph to our the earliest triumph to our the entry of the carliest triumph to our the earliest triumph to our the earli the command of leaders in sympathy with the movement, as calculated to inspire confidence and secure co-operation in a degree which we can attach to no other available agency, and that, therefore it should be encouraged by the practition of the Government.

The command of leaders in sympathy with the movement, as calculated to inspire confidence and secure co-operation in a degree which we can attach to no other available agency, and that, therefore it should be encouraged by the practition of the Government. every true citizen, and every soldier of the panel than to hang the traitor. And yet, again, Republic, to facilitate such a movement with he who dissuades one man from volunteering, or every energy they possess; that the vast con-spiracy against the life and liberties of our coun-cause as much as he who kills a Union soldier in ry -too extensive in crime for the functions of battle. Yet this dissussion or inducement may be ne common hangman-may receive its death so conducted as to be no defined crime of which

any civil court would take cognizance. Ours is a case of rebellion-so called by the resolutions before me-in fact, a clear, flagrant, and gigantic case of rebellion; and the provision of the Constitution that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may requre it," is the provision which specially applies to our present case. This provision plainly attests the understanding of those who made the Constitution, that ordinary courts of justice are inadequate to "cases of rebellion,"ary, 1863, that will inspire with energy and hope the heart of every true friend of our country.—

N.Y. Tribune. N.Y.Tribune.

THE PRESIDENT ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

President Lincoln in reply to the Albany Democratic Resolutions.—Letter of the Albany Committee to the President.

ALBANY, May 19, 1863.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

The undersigned, officers of a public meeting held not proceed altogether upon the same basis The former is directed at the small percentage of ordinary and continuous perpetration of crime, while the latter is directed at sudden and extensive uprisings against the Government, which, at succeed or fall in no great length o time. In the latter case, arrests are made, not so much for what has been done. The latter is more for the preventive and less for the vindictive than the former. In such cases the purposes of ERASTUS CORNING, President.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Eli Perry, Peter Gansevoort,
eter Monteath, Samuel W. Gibbs, John Niblack, H. men are much more easily understood than in cases of ordinary crime. The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his Government is discussed, cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy; much more, if he talks ambiguously—talks for his country with "buts" and "ifs" and "ands." Of how little value the constitutional provisions I have W. McChenan, Lemidei W. Rogers, William Seymour, Jeremiah Osborn, W. S. Padock, J. B. Sanders, Ed-ward Mulcahy, D. V. N. Radeliffe. Secretaries.—William A. Rice, Edward New-comb, R. W. Peckham, Jr., M. A. Nolan, John R. quoted will be rendered, if arrests shall never be made until defined crimes shall have been committed, may be illustrated by a few notable examples. Gen. John C. Breckinbridge, Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. B. Magru-EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1863. GENTLEMEN: - Your letter of May 19, inclosing der, Gen. William B. Preston, Gen. Simon B. Buckner, and Commodore Frankin Buchanan, the resolutions of a public meeting held at Al-bany, N. Y., on the 16th of the same month, was

philon that military arrests may be constitutional in charge of their duties. ocalities where rebellion actually exists, but that calities where rebellion actually exists, but that uch arrests are nuconstitutional in localities where ebellion or insurrection does not actually exist. They ebellion or insurrection does not actually exist. They ebellion or insurrection does not actually exist. They exist are nuconstitutional in localities where ebellion or insurrection does not actually exist. They exist are nuconstitutional in localities where ebellion or insurrection does not actually exist. They exist a construction of the colored people of Newbern, in the colored people of Newbern people of Newbern, in the colored people of Newbern p nsist that such arrests shall not be made "outside of the lines of necessary military occupation and the scenes of insurrection." Inasmuch, however, as the able to believe that there is any such constitutional distinction. I concede that the class of arrests complained of can be constitutional only when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require them; and I insist that in such cases they are constiutional wherever the public safety does require them; as well in places to which they may prevent the repellion extending as in those where it may be already prevailing; as well where they may restrain mischiev-ous interference with the raising and supplying of rmies to suppress the rebellion as where rebellion as where rebellion as well where they may restrain enticing men out of the army as where they ould prevent mutiny in the army; equally constitu oual at all places where they will conduce to the blic safety, as against the dangers of rebellion or invasion. Take the particular case mentioned by the meeting. It is asserted, in substance, that Mr. Val-landigham was, by a military commander, seized and tried, "for no other reason than words addressed to a public meeting, in criticism of the course of the Administration, and in condemnation of the military or-lers of the General." Now, if there be no mistake about this: if this assertion is the truth and the whole rath; if there was no other reason for the arrest, then I concede that the arrest was wrong. But the rrest, as I understand, was made for a very different reason. Mr. Vallandigham avows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union; and his arrest was nade because he was laboring, with some effect, to revent the raising of troops: to encourage desertion rom the army; and to leave the rebellion without an

ower of the country, then his arrest was made or istake of fact, which I would be glad to correct, on easonably satisfactory evidence.

I understand the meeting, whose resolutions I am onsidering, to be in favor of suppressing the rebel-ion by military force-by armies. Long experience has shown that armies cannot be maintained unles sertion shall be punished by the severe penalty death. The case requires, and the law and the Con-stitution sanction, this punishment. Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must t touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him o desert? This is none the less injurious when effect ed by getting a lather, or brother, or friend, into a public meeting, and here working upon his feelings he is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he ghting in a bad cause, for a wicked Administratio of a contemptible Government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall dosert. I think that in such a se, to silence the agitator and save the boy is no only constitutional, but withal, a great mercy.

adequate military force to suppress it. He was not arrested because he was damaging the political pros-

pects of the Administration or the personal interests

lamaging the army, upon the existence and vigor of

ing upon the military, and this gave the military con-

Mr. Vallandigham was not damaging the military

If I be wrong on this question of constitutiona power, my error lies in believing that certain proceed other words, that the Constitution is not, in its appliof profound peace and public security. The Constitu-tion itself makes the distinction; and I can no more be persuaded that the Government can constitutionally take no strong measures in time of rebellion, becau it can be shown that the same could not be lawfully aken in time of peace, than I can be persuaded that rticular drug is not good medicine for a sick man se it can be shown not to be good food for a wel Nor am I able to appreciate the danger appre It by means of military arrests during the rebellion se the right of public discussion, the liberty of speech and the Press, the law of evidence, trial by jury, and holess corpus, throughout the indefinite peaceful Freedmen of North Carolina; this era to be confuture, which I trust lies before them, any more than timed on the 8th of June, every year hencefor strong an appetite for emetics during temporary ill-

civil war; and, in certain respects, it began on ness as to persist in feeding upon them during the re-In giving the resolutions that earnest consideration which you request of me, I cannot overlook the fact action they had placed themselves in the positions which they occupied; that he was not only willing but anxious to place them again in command as soon as he could find spheres of action for them, without doing injustice to others, but that at present during the interview, said nothing whereby they could understand how he viewed the project. Mr. Summer, who was also present, enter "had more pegs than holes to put them in."

3. As to the want of unity, the President, with
"action they had placed themselves in the positions which they possed to him as the man for this work, and he (the President) would like to have him do it. Mr. Chase, who was present action for them, without doing injustice to others, but that at present during the interview, said nothing to their account. It undoubtedly was a well-pondered reliance with them that, in their own unrestricted efforts to destroy Union, Constitution and law, all together, the Government had carefully that the meeting speak as "democrates" Nor can I, which the greatest of he, I cannot overlion the fact that the meeting speak as "democrates" Nor can I, which the greatest of he, I cannot overlion the fact them carefully like to have him do it. Mr. Chase, who was present that the meeting speak as "democrates" Nor can I, which the could be turned to their account. It undoubtedly was a well-pondered reliance with the meting speak as "democrates" Nor can I, which the means which could be turned to their account. It undoubtedly was a well-pondered reliance with the meting speak as "democrates" Nor can I, which the could be turned to their resolutions, constitute meeting speak as "democrates" Nor can I, which the means which could be turned to their resolutions, constitute the meeting speak as "democrates" nor can I, which the means which could be turned to their resolutions, constitute account. It undoubtedly was a well-pondered reliance with the meeting speak as "democrates" nor can I, which the means which could be turned to their resolutions, constitute the meeting sp would, in great degree, be restrained by the same national peril I would have preferred to meet vo ments of the Government, and nearly all com- position, we could do better taitle for the country we ments of the Government, and nearly all communities of the people. From this material, under cover of "liberty of speech," "liberty of the Press," and made a brief speech, during the delivery of which he was frequently applauded.

After remarks by Hon. Horace Greeley and several others, among them Mr. Downing. (colored.) the resolutions proposed by the Committee were unanimously adopted, and the meeting one so. He on whose discretionary judgment Mr. who rejected the constitutional view expressed in these resolutions, by refusing to discharge Mr. Val-LANDIGHAM on habeas corpus is a Democrat of better days than these, having received his judicial mantle ave learned that many approve the course taken with Mr. Vallandinam, while I have not heard of single one condemning it. I cannot assert that here are none such. And the name of President Jackson recalls an instance of pertinent history

After the battle of New Orieans, and while the fac well known in the city, but before official knowledge of it had arrived, Gen. Jackson still maintained mar-tial or military law. Now, that it could be said the war gard as being within the exceptions of the Constitution, and as indispensable to be public safety.

Nothing is better known to history than that
courts of justice are utterly incompetent to such
as well as give the best guaranty of permanent
security and peace in the future.

Resolved. That as an instrumentality to this

Resolved. That as an instrumentality to this s well as give the best guaranty of permanent ceurity and peace in the future.

Resolved, That as an instrumentality to this of individuals, or, at most, a tew individuals acting in concert; and this in quiet times, and on charges of crimes well defined in the law. Even the lawyer and the judge. A Mr. Hollander venture of to say of some part of the natter that "it was a charge of crimes well defined in the law."

Consequence of individuals acting in concert; and this in quiet times, and on charges of crimes well defined in the law. Even the lawyer and the judge. A Mr. Hollander venture ed to say of some part of the natter that "it was a charge of the lawyer and the judge. The lawyer and the judge of the lawyer and the ju ed to say of some part of the matter that "it was a dirty trick." Gen. Jackson arrested him. When the officer undertook to serve the writ of habeas corn with a copy. Holding the judge in custody a fe

> or having arrested init and the coners hand. In general paid the fine, and there the matter rested for acarly thirty years, when Congress refunded princi-pal and interest. The late Senator Douglas, then in the House of Representatives, took a leading part in the debates, in which the constitutional question was much discussed. I am not prepared to say whom the journals would show to have voted for the measure It may be remarked: First that we had the same constitution then, as now; secondly, that we then had a case of invasion, and now we have a case of rebellion; and thirdly, that the permanent right of the people to public discussion, the liberty of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, the law of evi and of the press, the that by jury, the law of evidence, and the habeas corpus, suffered no detriment whatever by that conduct of Gen. Jackson, or its subsequent approval by the American Congress.
>
> And yet, let me say, that in my own discretion, I do not know whether I would have ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. While I cannot shift the responsibility from myself, I hold that, as a general role the commands in the field is the jettle index index

days, the General sent him beyond the limits of his encampment, and set him at liberty, with an order to remain till the ratification of peace should be regu-arly announced, or until the British should have left

atification of the treaty of peace was regularly an ounced, and the judge and others were fully libera

Jackson into court and fined him a thousand dollars for having arrested him and the others named. The

n the matter.

One of the resolutions expresses the opinion of the the price. It will not be in the book trade. Orders meeting that arbitrary arrests will have the effect to divide and distract those who should be united in suppressing the rebellion, and I am specifically called on to discharge Mr. Vallandigham. I regard this as, at least, a fair appeal to me on the expediency of exer-cising a constitutional power, which I think exists. In response to such appeal I have to say, it gave me pain when I learned that Mr. Vallandigham had been ar-rested—that is, I was pained that there should have emed to be a necessity for arresting him-and that t will afford me great pleasure to discharge him as soon as I can, by any means, believe the public safety will not suffer by it. I further say that as the war progresses, it appears to me, opinion and action, which were in great confusion at first, take shape and fall into more regular channels, so that the necessity for strong dealing with them gradually decreases. have every reason to desire that it should cease alto gether, and far from the least is my regard for the opinions and wishes of those who, like the meeting at Albany, declare their purpose to sustain the gov-ernment in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion. Still I must continue to do

the Committee cared anything for him further than that his name might be made useful in rallying colored people to sustain the Union and to hight for the crushing of the rebellion. (Applause.) About his standard the colored people would rally, for his name was potent and talismanic among them. He called upon Col. Fairman, who was, he believed, the principal spokesman of the Committee, to make a report of their interview with the President.

Col. Fairman said that they had, previous to an investigation of the matter, entertained doubts as to the practicability of the movement which they had under contemplation, but they proclamation solemnly warning the people of Indiana against resistance to the Government, in any of inquiry answered without charge,

By the third resolution the meeting indicate their form, or hindering Federal officers in the dis-

North Carolina, was held at the African Church in Newbern on Monday, June 8, 1863, commence ing at 2 p. m. Joseph E. Williams was unani-mously elected President of the meeting, Francis Moore and C. Butler Vice Presidents, and A. T. Fisher Secretary. Addresses were made by Brig.-Gen. Wild, Dr. Mann, Assistant Surgeon 1st N. C. (colored) Regiment, Lieut. Bachelor, Joseph E. Williams, Thomas Felton, and others. The speakers were frequently interrupted by ap

The following resolutions were then introduc ed, and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it becomes the people of this nation to see and acknowledge the hand of God n the great events which are now taking place. His law have been transgressed; justi mercy have been forgotten; oppression has prevailed, and now God calls the nation to account. The day of reckoning has come. The great les son is once more taught, that there is a God who

judges the world Resolved, That we, the colored and oppressed people of this land, are now called by the signs of God's providence to take courage, to lift up our heads, for the day of our deliverance has con The God of the oppressed has fulfilled His promise—He casts down the proud; He exalts the humble; He breaks the bow of the mighty; He leads forth his people with a strong hand and a stretched-out arm.

Resolved, That we will trust in the Lord, and be of good cheer. He has multiplied us, and made us strong. He teaches our hands to war and our fingers to fight. He has raised up friends to help us. He has caused of and dismay among our enemies. He bids us no longer to serve the Egyptian (slaveholders) taskmasters, but to serve Him. He bids us sm the oppressor. We will obey His voice. We will come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. We will enlist under the banner of Freedom. We will show to the world, and especially to our friends, who have come to help us, that they shall have no reason to be asham of us; that we are worthy of freedom; that we do belong to the brotherhood of mankind, and have God for our father.

Resolved. That the hour has come, and also he man. We welcome the brave leader whose history is a guaranty of victory. Let us respond with one heart and voice to the call of Brig-Gen. Edward A. Wild. Let every man among us who has a strong arm and brave heart join Wild's African Brigade. Let those who are weak or fearful-our old men, our women, and our children - work for us and pray for us. And et us all bear in mind that the world is looking on; that it is better to die as heroes than live owards; that we must not disappoint our friends, nor disgrace ourselves; and that the time has now come to teach tyrants a lesson which, like that of Pharaoh, shall last thousands f years, while our children's children shall rise p and love and bless our memories,

Resolved, That our old men and those of us Resolved, That our old men and mose of as who are not able to do service on the battle field, will assist and perpetuates the organization of the Colored Ladies' Union Relief Association, of Newbern for the benefit of Wild's Colored Bristonian September 1 (1) altograph of the Liliputian Bridal Party, including P. Selegaid 1. laudable duty they have undertaken, and contribute to their association, for the purpose of ameliorating whatever suffering may be occasioned in the struggle for liberty against tyranny and

Resolved, That we, the colored people of North Carolina will hereafter celebrate this day, the 8th of June, A. D. 1863, as the anniversary of the

Resolved, That we believe in God our Father the Ruier of the destinies of nations, and intrust our cause to his favor and protection.

Resolved, That we will forever honor the illus rious name of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, the great founder of freedom to our race, by his grand Proclamation, and hrough his invincible soldiers of liberty. Resolved, That we pledge our lives to maintain the Proclamation of January 1, 1863. Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded for the benefit of our rising generation Resolved. That a copy of these proceedings ent to the editor of The Christian Recorder, t be published for the benefit of the Church and State, throughout the world.

Joseph E. Williams, Chairman. "A mass meeting of colored people in North Carolina!" Well, what revolutions do a few

FOREIGN.

Europe.—European news, by the Africa, is to the 31st. The American question is discussed in England and France, and a growing inclination to recognize the Southern Confederacy is manifested among the aristocrats. Some indications to interfere in behalf of Poland, are also to be observed. Several engagements have oc curred between the Poles and Russians, and the former are gaining ground, though no event of decisive importance has occurred. Diplomatic relations between England and Brazil have ceased, and the Brazilian Minister has received his

Mexico.-The report of the fall of Puebla proves too true. The Mexican army, though repelling every assault of the French, were oblig ed to surrender, when their ammunition and provisions were exhausted. Puebla is therefore now in the hands of the French, who are already advancing on Mexico. President Juarez has issued a Proclamation calculated to fire the Mexicans with enthusiasm in the defense of their

Central and South America.-The steamship Ocean Queen, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 6th inst... brought \$304,027 in treasure, and later news from the Isthmus and from Central and South America. The news of the action of the Nation al Convention of Colombia, received by the previous arrival, is confirmed. Mosquera was elected Provisional President, and an election by the people is to take place in April next. From Central America we hear that Carrera had or ganized another expediton against Salvador, and was said to be on his way to the frontier. There was a report from Callao, brought by passengers on the South American mail steamer, that a reb el pirate steamer had made her appearance of Cape Horn .- Times.

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the office.

Family Miscellany.

For The Principia. OUR SOLDIERS. BY BETH BROOKLYN. What can we, as wives and mothers. Do, in this our country's need?

Daughters, sisters, for our brothers, Who for us-for Freedom bleed-Who, to save our country's honor-neither death nor danger heed?

Who, through long and lonely watches, In the night air, chill and damp, During weary, tedious marches, "Double quick," or measured tramp-Plod on, through the dull routine of the duties of

Or, upon the field of battle. 'Mid the dying and the dead, When the balls and bullets rattle, Thick as hailstones round the head-Laying many a noble comrade low upon a gory

When by danger thus surrounded, In the camp or on the field, May they never be confounded--Never swerve, or basely yield! Ever pressing onward-upward-God will their Strength and Shield!

When temptations, sore, beset them, Or assail them by the way, Never will their friends forget them. Never for them cease to pray, That God's angels ever hover round their path way, lest they stray.

May our prayers to Heaven ascending. Like a cloud of incense pure. Blessed answers, earthward tending, For our absent ones secure,

That whatever ills attend them, they may patient ly endure. May they feel as if enfolded In an atmosphere of prayer,

Even as if God were there, Omnipresent, and Omniscient-watching, guarding, everywhere. Many have no praying mother,

That their actions may be moulded.

No kind sister, gentle, mild; Every drummer boy, a child! Pray, their virtue may be ever pure, unsullie undefiled.

Loving letters we can write them, Full of sympathy and cheer; Thus to home and friends unite them Showing still we hold them dear: Love will make their burdens lighter, "Perfec love" will cast out fear.

Send them books, and send them papers-Golden links from mind to mind. That by dim and flickering tapers, Precious mental food they find; Each to other soul responsive-spirit unto spirit

Let us give them, when they leave us, Full assurance of our trust. Ne'er foreshadowing evils, grievous, But, believe them true and just. Never will they yield to traitors-never let their

bayonets rust. Ever gallantly defending Human law, and human right, Love to God and Freedom, blending-

Waxing radiant, as they light, With our glorious banner waving o'er them as a And may God protect and bless them-

As they go to bless mankind-Round their brows no chaplet bind, Yet, within the deepest recess of our hearts

THE RAIN CONCERT.

"Millions of tiny rainy drops Are falling all around : They're dancing on the house-tops, They're hiding in the ground.

They are fairy-like musicians With anything for keys, Beating tunes upon the windows, Keeping time upon the trees.

A light and airy treble They play upon the stream, And the melody enchants us,

A deeper bass is sounding When they're dropping into caves, With a tenor from the zephyrs, And an alto from the waves.

O 'tis a stream of music. And robin "don't intrude," If, when the rain is weary, He drops an interlude.

It seems as if the warbling Of the birds in all the bowers Had been gathered into rain-drops And was coming down in showers.' -- Well-Spring.

WHERE?

BY LUCY LARCOM. Where does the snow go, So white on the ground No flake can be found.

Look into the lily There blooms the snow In the heart of the flower. Where does the love go,

Sorrow and love.

When friends soar above ? Such sweet departing, Oh, call it not death! So bloom our souls In love's purified breath

-Little Pilgrim

A LIFE PICTURE. BY ELLIE NEAL.

"I don't suppose you know it," said James, bustling into his mother's room, one morning, and looking almost as if he had been stealing sheep, "but I'm going to be married next month."

"Married, my son!" she answered, in a tone that almost took him off his feet. "Yes: I'm old enough, have plenty of money,

and Kate is about as decent a girl as one will find in these parts." She looked up at him. Sure enough-twen-

ty-five years old-a farm owner-tall and stout-why shouldn't he marry? "How much like his father, then-only

younger," she said to herself, but so loud that "Don't keep talking about my father, dead

and gone! It can't possibly do any good, now. What about the wedding?" "What do you wish to know?"

"Nothing, only to tell you when it is to be, that you may have the house all right, and something good to eat." "Very well, my son;" and with a heart full

she added, "And may God bless you." "Confound the blessing-I'm well enough without that!" and he went out.

She sat a moment, then quietly shut the door, and returning to the bedside, fell upon

Meeting Mary, an hour after, she said to her, quite cheerfully, "I have some news for for Mary was not gifted with very keen peryou and Sue."

"What is it?" "Brother is going to be married."

"Brother Jim?" "Yes, and we've lots of work to do. Come here Sue!" "Jim is going to be married. I heard what

you said, and guessed it all, long ago."

"Why hav'nt you spoken of it, then?" "Because-because"-hesitating-"I wanted to keep you happy as long as I could."

"Mother, I know Kate Milburn; she is a thoroughly selfish girl. I don't care if her father is a Judge, and reported rich; we cannot be happy with her here." "We must try, my daughter."

"Remember your promise," said Mary.

"I can't help it! I'm not as gentle as you, sister; as either of you. I must speak my mind out. Yet, if it has come to this, I'll bear my part; so mother, what's to be done?" and in those upturned, large, grey eyes, one might have seen written the death-warrant of

Susan Mosier could hardly be called a pretty girl, yet to lightness of form, there was added a pleasing vivacity of manner that lent to her earnest face a charm.

She had been a delicate child, and now, at nineteen, looked scarcely like a farmer's daugh-

Mary, older by three years, was plainer even than she. Tall and somewhat angular in feature, more hesitating in manner, yet withal a girl of genuine worth; like her mother, patient, gentle, and good.

They had been all in all to each other, these three: now there was a new daughter coming, who would not be one of them. So Sue thought-we shall see how justly.

However, they all went to work with seeming good will, even singing as they went, to drive the "blues" away.

There was the house to be cleaned, stores to be laid by for winter, shirts to be made for Jim, a room fitted up for the bride, besides the daily routine of duties, and the "thousand and one" odd jobs that fall to the lot of every farmer's wife, wearing her life out before the

"What can detain them so?" said the motlsit surely is-as for the twentieth time she went to the window and looked out.

It was a dreary day in October. The fallen leaves were harrying to and fro, and the sky seemed to portend a storm; but inside, the tea-kettle was singing merrily, and the outspread table, loaded with good things, looked very inviting.

"Here they come," said Susan, springing up, but instantly she became fixed as a statue. "Welcome, my daughter," she heard her mother say, at the door, and then Mary' words of sisterly greeting reached her ear-

still she stood. "As I live, Sue won't speak to me," said the bride, turning towards her.

Recollecting herself, she clasped the extended hand, and kissed her, saying, so low that no one heard it.

"I wish you much joy." The wedding supper over, by previous fashion, their young friend's nuptials. And a right merry evening they had. Jim threw off

known, joined heartily in the general gaiety. Apples and nuts were freely passed, and the health of the bride was drunk in sweet new cider-quite as good as more fashionable champagne, -- if people only thought so!

The mother of the young couple sat in quiet corner, watching the proceedings, and looking more hopeful than for many a previous

self. "Surely Kate looks well to-night."

She did indeed. Her bold black eyes were softer than usual, and her cheeks were flushed with excitement, while a gay plaid set off her tall figure to advantage. Half the fellows envied Jim his good luck

while others stood a little aloof, saying, " But she has an awful temper though," "And mighty stingy, if report says true"-She'll turn them round her finger!"

If Mary heard any of this talk, as a quick flush seemed to indicate, she wisely kept her

So at a late hour the guests departed, wel pleased with their evenings' entertainment, and wishing long life and happiness to the groom to books, each gave it from memory, and each and his bride.

For a time all went well. Getting married improves most men, as it did Jim-at least during the honeymoon. His roughness seemed to others made the second of these two lines be smoothed a little, and the gentler, more generous traits of his character were brought out. His mother began to feel that she had while others sang "Be of sin the perfect cure," a son. Mary and Sue that they had, after

Let those who have such power over the stern nature of man, to soften and subdue, be- sang some; and others ware how they let it slip.

Gradually, insensibly at first, Kate's authority began to be felt in the house, changing here, ordering there, finding fault with this and that, directing her mother like a child, enforcing rules of neatness or behaviour upon the sisters-till the genial atmosphere of home

"Sue," she said, one day, "I'm going to change my room for yours, for it's twice pleasanter. The little bedroom on the back of the house is good enough for you and Mary. You may go right up now, and be moving your instigate certain persons, whose vanity makes things out."

Susan's eye flashed. To be turned out of the dear old room she had used all her life, in

"Indeed, Kate, I can't give my room up." know, always "Can't you, indeed? Whose house is this? Not a penny's worth of it can you claim, you vixen. Jim told me this morning you were to do as I bid you-so go along."

Her lips moved to reply, but she thought-No, no, they will suffer enough. I'll spare my anger, for mother's sake."

So hushing the wild tumult within, she went " Kate would like our room Mary; don't

you think we can spare it? The bedroom is pretty small, but I'll try to get along with it if you will."

Mary looked inquiringly at her, to see if she were really in earnest, but her voice did not falter, and the quivering lips were unnoticed, ception, so she answered,

hard if we don't oblige her."

But it was a trial to both of them, and they hardly spoke, as, one after another, the little adornments of their cherished room were removed and packed away-they had no place for them now--as a remembrance of what had

One afternoon, Mary and Susan had been at work for a little while in the garden, weeding some favorite plants.

Now if there was anything that Kate despised, it was flowers. Dahlias, holyhocks, sunflowers, might do, but "this little trash" she scorned even to give a place to grow in. As the girls came in, she began,

"You won't be troubled so much with your garden another year, young ladies." "Why not, pray?" said Sue.

"I'll show you next spring, and now I'm talking, I may as well say that I think it about time you girls were doing something for yourselves in the world. Jim and I were speaking about it last night, and he said, just as I did, that you were not needed here, and you might as well be away,"

" Not quite so hard, Kate," said Jim, coming in, "but I do think it would be just as well for the girls to be earning something"and he blushed at his own selfishness.

"Well, give me some money and I will go," said Sue, proudly. "Only enough to get

"Earn your own money," returned Kate, There Mrs. B , wants a girl to do sewng-she said so, only yesterday."

Sue waited to hear no more, but ran to her mother's room, nor stopped till her head was buried in her comforting lap.

discussed between the mother and daughters, frankly and fully. Sue's mind was made up to go-but where? Her long cherished scheme of school, which of

That night the question of going away was

late she had almost given up, now again occupied her thoughts. " Don't you think it can be managed some way, mother? I am starving for want of knowledge, and if I was only well educated I

could easily support myself by teaching." "I can think of but one plan, my dear er, on the eventful wedding-day-for eventful Lizzie Moore was speaking, the other day, of a lady, living near the Academy at Bwho wished to find a young girl who might assist her mornings and evenings, and go to school. Perhaps you could get that place.

But this pains me, my child." "Write to her, mother, do write!" Mary, for herself, decided either to go out sewing, or to do general housework, still re

maining near home; for, she said, "I can look after mother a little, then "Thanks for your kind thought, sister." said Sue, "and now let's be happy!" And she wheeled her mother's chair around to the window, and began chatting away so merrily that soon they all seemed to have quite for-

gotten their former conversation. It was now the middle of August. By the first of September their proposed plans had been consummated; Sue was at school, twenty miles away, and Mary at work for a rich lady, for than formerly, was reconciled to the seemingly hard fate that drove her thence.

Nor was her fate so much barder than that his usual austerity, and Kate, who having been of many a New England girl of the common much with an aut in the place, was well class, whose parents, feeling inadequate to their support, send them forth to earn their own living-except in the feeling of home

sympathy that she had not. "I promise you, mother shall be well used, so long as you girls are gone," said James to her, one morning, as she was leaving the house -and the sisters were satisfied.

Severe, oft times, were the labors imposed upon them, yet it is pleasant to feel one's own "It may turn out all right," she said to her- independence, and they were much happier than they could have been at home.

After a while there came a note to Marysigned "Kate."

Its entreaty she could not resist, so she

BUTCHERING HYMNS

We were in a prayer-meeting, recently, where an effort was made to sing that beautiful hymn, "Rock of Ages." Only one verse was attempted, but even that could not be intelligible sung. The last four lines, especially, were so badly "mixed" that a listener would have been puzzled to know in what language the bymn was written. The fault was not with those who sang. The hymn having been commenced without the formality of referring used that version which happened to be

familiar. Thus, while some sang " Let the water and the blood From thy side a healing flood,'

" From thy wounded side that flowed." Some were singing "Be of sin the double cure."

A desperate effort was made to agree on the

last line, but it failed: "Save from wrath and make me pure.

"Save me, Lord, and make me pure. Thus one of the most beautiful hymns in the language has been absolutely spoiled by some body who presumed to think himself competent to improve the original. Unfortunately, this is but one instance out of a multitude.

In that singular book, "The Pilgrimage of Adam and David," by Gallagher, the writer towards the close represents the evil spirits in council. The object of the gathering was to devise means by which to most effectually hinder the progress of the Gospel, which was giving them great alarm. At length one of them. Belial we think it is-the most cunning of the whole, at all events-proposes that the them fit subjects for such a temptation, to alter and "improve" the sacred songs most used in 'social' worship. They might thus hope to turn this part of the exercises on such occasions into unintelligible jargon. Satan, we

The weakest saint upon his knees.'

It is fair to suppose, therefore, that he espe cially hates prayer-meetings, and we might easily imagine that nothing would please him better than to have these gatherings thus made powerless. Should a similar Council of Devils be held about this time, we think that Belial will be justified in reporting that the work is done; for our best hymns are unques tionably ruined. Who knows, now, whether

to sing, "Jesus, lover of my soul,"

"Jesus, refuge of my soul,

"Jesus, Savior of my soul," Some would have us give Bishop Heber's hymn as he wrote it.

Shall we whose souls are lighted By wisdom from on high,-Shall we to men benighted The lamp of life deny ?"

"Oh, yes, I suppose so. Kate will think | But somebody else fancies it an improvement o put can in the place of shall; in which we

differ from him, toto cæle. Perhaps our readers would like to see one f these hymn-butchers at his work. "The Every-Day Philosopher" has sketched him

"Once upon a time," he says, "I entered a steamer which was wont to ply upon the waters of a certain noble river that winds between Highland hills. And entering that bark, I beheld a certain friend, seated on the quarter-deck, with a little volume in his hand. I never saw a man look more entirely satisfied with himself than did my friend as he turned over the leaves of his little volume in a hasty, kipping fashion; and jauntily scribbled here and there with a pencil. I beheld him in silence for a time, and then asked, what on earth he was doing. 'Oh,' said he, 'I am a member of the Committee appointed by the Great Council to prepare a new book of hymns to be sung throughout the churches of this country. And this little volume is a proof copy of the hymns suggested; and a copy of it is sent to each member of the Committee to receive his emendations. As you see, I am beguiling my time while sailing down this river by improving these hymns.

" In this easy manner did my friend scribble

whatever alterations might casually suggest

themselves, upon the best compositions of the

best hymn writers. Slowly and laboriously had the authors written those hymns, carefully weighing each word; and weighing each word perhaps for a very long time. But in the pauses of conversation, with no serious thought whatsoever, but willing to testify how much better he knew what a hymn should be than the best authors of that kind of literature, did my friend set down his random thoughts. 'Give me that volume,' said I, with no small indignation. He gave it to me, and I proceeded to examine his improvements. And I can honestly say that not merely was every alteration for the worse, but that many of the alterations testified my friend's utter ignorance of the very first principles of metrical composition: and that all of them testified the extreme narrowness of his acquaintance with this species of literature. Some of the verses, as altered by im, were astonishing specimens of rythm. The only thing I ever saw which equalled them was a stanza by a local poet, very zealous for the observance of the Lord's day. Here is

"'Ye that keep horses, read Psalm 50;

To win money on the Sabbath day, see tha Will not somebody make a hymn book which the sacred songs we all love shall be restered to their original form, where it can b ascertained; then will not all Christian people end the books now in use to Jericho, and universally adopt that where no hymn-butchering is indulged? A distinguished clergyman of this city is understood to be engaged in preparing a new collection. We respectfully ask his attention to this subject .- Christian

"CAPITAL FUN."

It was a little past twelve o'clock, and a nerry group of boys were seated on the young grass, under the trees that shaded the Academy play grounds. A little later, and they would be scattered in every direction at their play; but first they must attend to the contents of the well filled pails and baskets where their dinners are stored away,
"I should like to know," said Howard Col-

by, "why Joe Green never comes out here to at his dinner with the rest of us, but always sneaks off somewhere till we all get through? "Guess he brings so many goodies, he is afraid we shall rob him." said another. "Pooh!" said Will Brown, throwin

doesn't bring anything at all. I heard my father say the family must be badly pinched since Mr. Green was killed; and mother said she didn't pity them, for folks had no business to be poor and proud." "Well," said Sam Merrill, "I know Mary

Green asked my mother to let her have her plain sewing to do; but then folks do that ometimes, that are n't very poor." " And Joe is wearing his winter clothes all this warm weather, and his pants are patched behind; I saw them," said Howard Colby, with a very complacent look at his new spring

suit of light gray. "I tell you what, boys," said Will Brown, 'let's look to-morrow, and see what the old fellow does bring, any way. You know he is always in his seat by the time the first bell rings, and we can get a peep into his basket,

and then be in season for the roll-call." The boys agreed to this, all but Ned Col lins, who had sat quietly eating his dinner. and taken no part in the conversation. Now he simply remarked, as he brushed the crumbs from his lap, "I can't see what fun there will be in that, and it looks real mean and sneaking to me. I'm sure it's none of our business what Joe brings for dinner, or where he goes

"You're always such a granny, Ned Collins," said Will Brown, contemptuously. You've got every one of your old aunt Sal-

ly's notions.' Ned could not bear to be laughed at, and it made him a little angry to hear his kind old aant sneered at, but his eyes only flashed for a minute, and then he sprang up, shouting 'Hurrah, boys, for foot-ball!" and in five min utes the whole play-ground was in an uproar of fun and frolic.

The next morning, at the first stroke of the bell, a half-dozen roguish faces peeped into the school-room, and, sure enough, there was Joe Green, busily plying his pencil over the problems of the algebra lesson. It was but the work of an instant to hurry into the little clothes-room, and soon the whole group were pressing around Will Brown, as he held the mysterious basket in his hand. Among them, in spite of the remonstrance of yesterday, was Ned Collins, with his fine face fairly crimson

with shame, or something else; we shall see. "It's big enough to hold a day's rations for regiment," said Harry Colby, as Will pulled out a nice white napkin. Next came a whole newspaper, a large one, too; and then, in the bottom of the basket was one poor little cold potato. That was all. Will held it up with a comical grimace, and the boys laughed and cheered as loudly as they dared in the school-

"See here," said Howard, "let's throw it away, and fill the basket with coal and things: it will be such fun to see him open it." The boys agreed, and the basket was soon filled, and the napkin placed carefully on the top, and before the bell commened tolling,

they were on their way down stairs. Ned Collins was the last one to leave the room, and no sooner did the last head disappear, than, quick as a flash, he emptied the coal into the box again, replaced the paper, and half filled the basket, large as it was, with the contents of the bright tin pail that aunt Sally delighted to store with dainties for her darling's dinner. Ned was in his seat almost as soon as the rest, and all through the forenoon he looked and felt as guilty as the others, as he saw the sly looks and winks that were exchanged among them. Noon came, and there was the usual rush to the clothesroom for dinner-baskets, but instead of going out to the yard, the boys lingered about the door and hall. Straight by them marched Ned Collins, with his pail on his arm. "Hullo, Ned," said Sam Merrill, "where

are you going now?"
"Home," said Ned, laughing. "I saw aunt Sally making a chicken-pie this morning, and they can't cheat me out of my share."

"Ask me to go, too," shouted Howard Colby; but just at that moment they spied Joe Green carrying his basket into the school-

awful heavy."

and pulled, but it was fast. He looked in in surprise, and then in a sort of bewildered way, took out a couple of aunt Sally's great crispy doughnuts, then one of the delicious round pies he had so often seen in Ned's handsbread and butter, and such honey as nobody's bees but hers ever made, and the plump, white breast of a chicken. It was a dinner fit for a king; so poor Joe thought, and so the boys thought, as they peeped wonderingly from their hiding-place. But Joe did not offer to taste it; he only sat there, and looked at it with a very pale face, over which the tears began presently to flow very fast. Then he laid his head on his desk, and Freddy Wilson, one of the smallest of the boys, whispered, 'I guess he's praying;" so they all stole away to the play-ground without speaking another

word. "That's some of Ned Collins's work," said Will Brown, after a while, "it's just like him." "I'm glad of it, any way," said Sam Merrill, "I've felt as mean, all the forenoon, as if I had been robbing a hen-roost. The Greens are not to blame for having only cold potatoes to eat, and I don't won'ier Joe didn't want all us fellows to know it." "I like Joe Green best of any boy in school,"

said little Freddy Wilson, "and I think it was too bad to try and make fun of him." "Nobody asked you what you thought," said Will Brown, fiercely; "wait till your opinion is called for. The little boy looked very meek, and ate

his dinner in silence, but the fact was, Will Brown began to feel uncomfortable. "Father says Mr. Green was the bravest nan in the company," said Sam Merrill, "and

that he would'nt have been killed, only he thought of every one else before himself." "I tell you what, boys," said good-natured Tom Granger, "I move and second that we are all ashamed of ourselves; all in favor of this motion will signify it by giving three cheers for Ned Collins-there he comes this minute, brimful of chicken-pie."

The boys sprang to their feet, and swinging their caps in the air, gave three hearty cheers for Ned Collins, and even Will Brown joined n the chorus with as loud a "hurrrah" as any of them. Sam Merrill explained the who natter to Ned, and he only said in reply, "I've ften heard aunt Sally say that 'it was a poor find of fun that must be earned by hurting omebody's feelings,' and what aunt Sally says 'most always so."-Ladies' Repository.

SOMETHING TO ADMIRE.

Green is creeping up the hill-sides. Grass carpeting the meadows; buds are swelling, irds are singing, lambs are frisking, frogs are croaking, cows are lowing, men are plowing. Where are the children? Playing, shouting, leaping, rejoicing in the out-door freedom of spring. Every thing has fairly waked from e long, cold sleep of winter, and is up and

There is a great deal which we see doing. t there is much more doing which we do not Go out into the old orchard and the hoise, but a great work is going on there. ne juices of the earth; up every trunk the sap it shoots into every limb; it stretches into speak well, and cannot act well. it turns out buds; it paints blossoms; and the sap knows just where to put a blossom, and where to hand a leaf; it knows just how to ake a leaf, and how a blossom, and how in the bosom of that little blossom to lay an infant apple, to be nursed for harvest-time. How

do you suppose the sap knows all this? That man ploughs his field. In one part he sows wheat; in another, Indian corn; in another, squashes; in another, beans. The seeds sink into the dark earth. Is that the last of them? No. In a few days, through a thousand openings, the life that was in those dead seeds is springing up into new and beautiful forms. The form has no likeness to the seed; but as soon as it appears we know what it is. Here is a blade of corn; there a sturdy squash shoot: and there the modest beans are unfolding their leaves. Is there no danger of a mistake? May not corn bear squashes? May not the squashes and beans grow on each other's vines? The juices which nourish them come from the same soil, and are fed by the same sun, air, and rain. How do they know which is which-just where to hang a beanpod, and where to round a squash? There nust have been rules to go by, for everything s done so exactly, so skillfully, so beautifully

nd so certainly, that it is wonderful, if you "Because it is all ordered so," somebody says. Yes, so it is. And this brings us to the mind which gave laws to dead matter, the great Creator God, who in this way makes imself known to his creatures, by acting him- from \$175 to 225. Second-hand Pianos from \$40 to Herring, No. 1. - 25 4-27 self out in his works. Gen. 1: 11, 12 .- This s one way of learning about him. And the abor which he is carrying on in your orchard and field and forest, he is doing in hundreds and thousands of orchards and fields and for- \$200. ests all over the earth. He is shaping milions of delicate leaves, painting millions of

opening flowers, preparing the fruits of countess harvests; and with what power, what industry, what taste, is the whole work done! We are too apt to think of God as afar off. But he is really very near. Not up in the sky only, but here in this world; not on his great white throne only, but directly by your side, and all around. God is a Spirit-every where. This being everything is called omni

One way of studying his character is to find im in his works. Go out into the garden now, in the spring, and follow up the beginning and perfecting of a cucumber vine, or a corn stalk, or a dandelion, or a lily, or any of his works, and what a sense of his presence you will have. And so he acts and moves in all our daily paths. You will then feel what Dr. Watts, who loved the trees, and the fields, and the birds, and all nature, for the sake of

nature's God, wrote in one of his hymns: Within thy circling power I stand; On every side I find thy hand; Awake, asleep, at home, abroad, I am surrounded still with God

POWER OF THE WILL

There is a kind of philosophy, or which may e called a moral force, which often enables men to live above disease, and survive for which, preying upon persons of less strength of mind, would hurry them to the grave in a very short time. We remember to have heard of a neighbor in early youth named Hume. He was a great miser, and your rich. He was a great miser and very rich. He was apparently at the point of death. All his may be ascertained by proad and fertile acres had been disposed of, and he ceased to dictate to his lawyer, who, knowing he had a large amount of silver and gold in his house, said to him after a pause: Well, Mr. Hume, what disposition will you make of your money?" "My money! do you expect me to give away my money too! I will not do it;" and summoning to himself what under the circumstances, seemed to be a superhuman energy, he rose from his bed, dressed himself, broke the spell of disease, and lived some years afterward, to advocate the making of tin hats, as they would not soon wear out.

Of two persons having consumption, with apparently equal chances of life, the man who bandons himself to his fate, hugs the fire, and is afraid to stir out of doors lest he should take cold, inevitably dies in a short time; the "I should think he'd suspect something," other, having force of character, indomitable whispered Will Brown, "that coal must be determination, and a truer philosophy, considers that life is worth striving for, that he omise the postage.

Joe disappeared in the school-room, and | can but die any how, and braving all winds | THE GUILT OF ELAVERY AND THE CHI the curious eyes that peeped through the crack and weathers, fights courageously against his of the door were soon rewarded by seeing him malady, and lives to be an old man. So it is open his basket. "Hope his dinner won't lie hard on his stomach," whispered Howard Colby. But apparently Joe only wished to get his paper to read, for he took it by the corner, live down disease, to live above it, and by sheer force of will to break the spell which was thrown over the succumbing body; thus the mind may, and often does become a power over human maladies more efficient than the most famed medicines of the apothecary .-Hall's Journal of Health.

ANECDOTE OF QUEEN VICTORIA. Mr. S. F. B. Morse relates, in the Journal

f Commerce, this characteristic anecdote of Queen Victoria of England: "I was in London in 1838, and was present with my excellent friend the late Charles R. Leslie, R. A., at the imposing ceremonies of the coronation of the Queen, in Westminster Abbey. He then related to me the following incident, which, I think, may truly be said to have been the first act of her reign: When her predecessor, William IV., died, a messenger was immediately dispatched by his Queen then become, by his death, Queen Dowager,) to Victoria, apprising her of the event. She immediately called for paper, and indited a letter of condolence to the widow. Folding she directed it 'To the Queen of England.' Her maid of honor in attendance, noticing the inscription, said: 'Your Majesty, you are Queen of England.' Yes,' she replied, 'but the widowed Queen is not to be reminded

that fact first, by me.' "This, indeed, is but one of the many incidents illustrative of that delicate consideration for the feelings of others for which she is personally distinguished. We can no longer wonder at that manifestation of enthusiasm, which the mere mention of the name of their Queen excites in English breasts. It is not so much the throne as the personal character of its incumbent which gives to English loyalty its strength and beauty, although in the present case both position and character, doubtless, unite to intensify the sentiment."

DUTIES OF EDUCATED WOMEN. - The education of women, like that of men, should tend to prepare them for their duties ; the difference of their employments will of course render their studies different. It is the duty of woman to educate her children; the boys until a certain age, and the girls until they are married. How much wisdom is requsite to manage the disposition of each child, so as to guide their intel lects, manage their humor, to anticipate the effects of their growing passions, and to rectify their errors? How much prudence should mother have in order to maintain her authority over them, without losing their confidence? Surely the mother of a family ought to possess a religious, mature, firm mind. St. Paul attaches such importance to the education of children that is by mothers that the souls of children are saved. I shall not attempt to specify all that they ought to know, in order to educate their children well. To do this it would be necessary to enter into an entire detail of their studies; but we must not omit the subject of economy. Women in general are apt to neglect it, and think it proper only for the lower classes; those women especially who are brought up in idleness and indolence, disdain prest beyond; you see no bustle, you hear no the detail of domestic life. It is, nevertheless, from ignorance that the science of economy is The roots of a hundred trees are pumping up despised. The polished Greeks and Romans took care to instruct themselves in this art. climbing, laying down new tracks as it goes: That mind is of a low order which can only

> A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT .- Leigh Hunt says: "Those who have lost an infant are never, as it were, without an infant child. They are the only norsans who in one sense retain i idea. The other children grow up to manhood and womanhood, and suffer all the changes of mortality. This alone is rendered an immortal

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